The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4828. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1867. PRICE, FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph and by Steamship.

No Disturbance of Public Order in Ireland Yesterday.

The Fenians Make No Attempt to Renew the Revolt.

Full Details of the Commencement of the Late Outbreak.

The Reform Bill to be Brought into Parliament To-day.

Material Extension of the Suffrage.

IRELAND.

St. Patrick's Day Passes off Quietly—The Fenians Make no Disturbance.

DUBLIN, Sunday, March 17.

The fears that the Fenians would attempt another general rising to-day have not been realized.

Dispatches from all parts of the island report that the country is quiet. Frequent arrests are made by the Police in the different districts.

ENGLAND.

The Liverpool Fenians make no Attempt Against the Peace.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, March 17.

No disturbance was created here by the Fenians to-day, as was feared, and the city is entirely tranquil.

The Provisions of the New Reform Bill—The Extension of the Suffrage.

LONDON, Sunday, March 17.

The Reform Bill which is to be brought into Parliament by the Government to-morrow will give the right of suffrage to rate-paying householders after two years' residence; to men paying £1 yearly taxes or having £30 in a savings bank, or £50 in the funds; and to all members of the learned professions and graduates of the Universities. The bill also provides for a £15 franchise in the counties.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sunday, March 17.

The steamship *Mississippi*, from New-York, arrived here this morning, and after landing her passengers and mails, proceeded on her voyage to Bremen.

BY STEAMSHIP.

The Inman screw steamer *City of Baltimore*, Capt. McGuigan, which left Liverpool at 11 A. M., on the 6th, and Queenstown on the afternoon of the 7th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

The little ship *Red, White and Blue*, which arrived at Dover from Gravesend on the 1st inst., was towed out on the 3d inst., to the astonishment of every beholder, although it was blowing a gale from the eastward and a heavy sea running. The tug shipped a sea, filling her decks. The little ship, once outside the Admiralty Pier, made sail and shaped her course for Havre.

The solicitors of the Jamaica Committee have written a letter to Mr. Eyre's solicitor, intimating the course that they will be obliged to take in consequence of the refusal of Mr. Eyre to come to London to be served with a writ. Mr. Eyre's friends considered he would be depriving himself of his legal advantages by acceding to the proposal of the Jamaica Committee. Accordingly, the Committee have no resource but to apply for a warrant against Mr. Eyre at the next petty sessions held at Market Drayton, in the neighborhood of which place Mr. Eyre is now residing. This proceeding is much against their wish, as they "are desirous of avoiding the great expense and inconvenience of taking witnesses and counsel to Shropshire, and encumbering the Shropshire Assizes with a case of the kind."

The Manchester *Guardian* says: The movement started by the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce for getting the Post-office to undertake the transmission of telegrams as well as the distribution of letters, if it has not yet borne fruit, bids fair to do so. The question has been seriously considered by the late and present Governments, with a concurrence as to the desirability of the proposals, the Post-office authorities have prepared a scheme of operations, and it is understood that a favorable financial opportunity is now all that is wanted to carry out the project. Mr. Scudmore assures us that the Post-office authorities have hatched a scheme which they are quite prepared to carry out. We hope, therefore, that it will not be long before the Government takes up the matter in real earnest."

A violent hurricane swept across the Gulf of Lyons, on the 1st inst., causing the loss of the French ironclad *Couronne* on the Hyeres Isles. Several of her crew perished.

An Imperial patent had been issued by the Emperor of Austria dissolving the Diets of Moravia and Carniola, and ordering new elections to take place. The reason stated for this measure is that those Diets have disputed the competency of the Reichsrath about to assemble. The Emperor was about to proceed to Buda Pesth, to receive the allegiance of the Hungarian Ministry. Baron Beust would accompany the Emperor.

At a grand banquet at St. Petersburg the Grand Duke Nicholas proposed a toast to the Greek volunteers in Candia who had fought so heroically and sacrificed themselves for a great cause, and whose brethren were the early allies of Russia in the Crimean war.

An Imperial Ukase had extended the emancipation of the serfs to the peasants of Mingrelia.

A royal decree has been issued authorizing the Spanish Minister of Marine to contract for laying a submarine telegraph cable between Cuba, Porto Rico, Mexico and Panama.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 6, 1867.

The strange mystery of the failure of Mr. Disraeli in his two speeches anent the Reform Bill is at last explained. He was embarrassed by a division in the Cabinet and by being compelled to act against his own convictions—to adopt methods of which he did not approve, and to resort to compromises which have been found unavailing. Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli are reformers. They are not afraid of household suffrage or more. But there were three members of the Cabinet, all men of the highest ability and distinction, who would not consent to their plan of reform. These were Lord Carnarvon, Secretary for the Colonies, Lord Cranborne, Secretary for India, and Gen. Peel, Secretary for the War Department. To keep three such men in office Lord Derby wished, if possible, to submit a modified bill. He found that such a bill could not be carried. The three Ministers have resigned, and now the Government, a week from next Monday, will introduce the bill it first intended. They do not say what it will be, but there are several indications that it will be household suffrage, with an additional vote for certain qualifications and some lateral extensions. In the meantime Sir John Packington will be transferred from the Navy to the War Department, Mr. Corry takes his place in the Navy, the Duke of Buckingham takes the Colonies, and Sir Stafford Northcote the Indian Empire.

The explanatory debate last night defined the position. Mr. Disraeli declared that Earl Derby and he were for a large measure of reform. They had tried to keep the Cabinet intact by a compromise, but it would not do. They would now introduce the measure originally intended. Mr. Low said Disraeli and Bright had come to the same point of household suffrage in the race for democracy, one from above, the other from below. If that was what they wanted, why did they join with him to break down the Russell-Gladstone Ministry? Mr. Bright was glad that Earl Derby and he at last stood on the same platform; only there must be no tricks about it. The people wanted to be dealt with on the square—they had been cheated long enough. There was a good deal of chaffing, but there is no evidence of any disposition to turn out the present Ministry and take the responsibility. On the whole, there has not been for years so truly liberal an Administration, nor one that has introduced so many important and philanthropic measures.

In two weeks, then, if nothing happens, either a Reform bill will be carried, or there will be a change of Ministry. I believe it will be carried, and that, however impatient the Liberals may be, counting the months on their fingers, to return to office, Mr. Gladstone had rather help Mr. Disraeli to carry a bill than introduce one himself. If it works well, he will have the credit of compelling the Tories to introduce it; if badly, he will not have the responsibility.

REFORM AGITATION.

As for the Reform League and its agitations, it seems to have died out. The last people's meeting, on Saturday, at Trafalgar-square, was a more lamentable failure than the preceding ones. With the roughs and boys, scarcely two thousand persons gathered round the base of Nelson's column, on whom Nelson, thorough Tory as he was, would have looked downed with lofty scorn. And Mr. Potter, the workingmen's leader and Chairman, made a speech, from which I cut the following extract:

"The workingmen," he said, "had already screwed up the Tories, and meant to screw them up further. He would suggest a week's cessation from business on the part of the workingmen, who could afford to go without a week's pay in order to obtain their political rights. They must walk the streets of the metropolis day after day, and stop all the traffic—interrupt all the business for a week and become a public nuisance. If all the workingmen were in the same mind as himself they would very soon become a public nuisance."

Such meetings and such speeches will scarcely prove to Mr. Lowe, or to anybody, that the popular wish is for manhood suffrage. The workingmen, who care to vote, are waiting to see what kind of a bill the Government will introduce and Parliament will give them.

The Duke of Argyle is a handsome, intelligent nobleman of Liberal politics, which he inherits from his ancestor, whom Scotchmen traditionally bless. He belongs to the Cobden Club, a fraternity of Liberal notabilities, who wish to honor the departed statesman and keep his memory green. The Duke made a little speech at the meeting of the Club, on Saturday, from which I copy a single sentence. Speaking of Mr. Cobden, he said: "I never heard him speak a harsh word of any public man or of any party in this country; and this was, to a great extent, the real secret of his success." Imagine Mr. Bright, the friend of Cobden, listening to this eulogy! It must be a very different one that will some time be passed on Mr. Bright, whom the *Saturday Review* declares to be the Cataline of the English Senate and Empire. "Mr. Bright," it says, "stands as absolutely alone as any Cataline of history. When every statesman acknowledges the duty of a healing policy, Mr. Bright considers it his duty to administer the most biting escharotics to the public mind. His only treatment is by caustic and blue vitriol." And as the *Saturday Review* is a wholesale dealer in these articles, it proceeds to shovel them upon Mr. Bright through a long article, which, fierce and sharp as it is, falls far short of the implied censure of the Duke of Argyle.

A SINGULAR CLAIM.

A curious question has been raised by somebody on political bribery. A vote is claimed by some as a right; if a right, why may it not be sold? Others contend that it is a trust, and must not, therefore, be exercised for money. But in this country an advowson, or the right of presentation to a church living or cure of souls, is a matter of open bargain and sale, though an infinitely more important trust than a vote for a member of Parliament. Both are questions that need to be settled.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Mill persists in his advocacy of female suffrage. In a letter to a Reform meeting at York he says:

"I hope you will permit me to observe that the principle that 'it is unjust that the great bulk of the nation should be held amenable to laws, in the making of which they had no voice,' cannot stop at 'residential manhood suffrage,' but requires that the suffrage be extended to women also. I earnestly hope that the workingmen of England will show the sincerity of their principles by being willing to carry them out when urged in favor of others besides themselves."

Bravo logic! Here is a Mill to grind out conclusions; only this same Mill has urged some of the strongest arguments ever brought against universal suffrage. But if the women of the United Kingdom were to have votes they would have a clear majority, and might have a female House of Commons, as well as a female Sovereign. By the last census there were in these small Islands 14,459,314 males of the *genus homo*, and 15,476,090 females—more than a million surplus for a political majority, or the Colonies, or California, or Utah. Most likely for Utah, since Mr. Hepworth Dixon's *New America* has gone through four editions, and has undoubtedly excited more sympathy than reprobation for Free Lovers and Mormons. But millions of women to whom whole husbands are physical impossibilities—think of it! sisterhoods, governesses, nurses, nuns—"twenty thousand of our fellow-men immured in convents," as Mr. Whalley said; but that scarcely touches the surplus million. Miss Rye is exporting a few shiploads of good girls to Australia, but not enough to diminish the surplus. Hence unprejudiced men are disposed to inquire into the new dispensation in Utah, and possibly to think less savagely than heretofore of the crime of Brighamy. The fact that a hundred and fifty millions of our fellow-subjects in the East are polygamists may have some influence. *The Times* opposes Mr. Mill, and gives a warning cry of danger. "A *lunatic*," it says, "may be very ill used, but that is no reason for putting a sword into his hand. A *fool* may be plundered of his money as fast as he gets it, but that is no reason for giving him more. So, whatever a theory may require, we should be doing *women* more harm than good by giving them political power." There is a specimen of British gallantry for you!

MILITARY MATTERS.

While the question of Reform, the organization of the army, the tradesmen's question, and the pacification of Ireland, are awaiting their solution here, our journals find time to offer now and then a word of advice to America. On the subject of the military government of the Southern (so-called) States, the *Saturday Review* says:

"Three millions of blacks and a Northern army may be a match for seven millions of Southern whites; but sooner or later the army of occupation must be withdrawn, and the weaker community will be left face to face with an angry and irresistible majority. Free Republics have often, in ancient and modern times, governed subject territories, as Athens or Rome ruled their dependent allies, or as Berne exercised sovereign power in the Pays de Vaud; but even in America the laws of nature are not so far suspended as to allow a free Republic to govern another free Republic. The people of the North have often been warned, both by friendly and hostile advisers, that, in undertaking to compel willing obedience, they had attempted an impossible achievement. The bill for establishing military Governments is the fullest admission of the truth of doctrines which have been systematically denied and fiercely resented."

In the meantime India must be held by force, and Ireland must do without the writ of *habeas corpus*.

SALE OF LIQUOR ON SUNDAY.

On Sunday the church and chapel doors of the metropolis were posted with a hand-bill bearing a requisition upon the Lord Mayor of London, asking him to convene a public meeting at Guildhall to memorialize the Government in favor of prohibiting the sale of liquors on Sunday. It was signed by Church of England, Roman Catholic and Protestant clergymen in large numbers. The meeting was held yesterday, and filled the great City Assembly Room. The Lord Mayor presided, and the principal speech was made by Archbishop Manning, whose reception was of the warmest character. It is the first time in England that such an event has occurred. He stood upon a platform, surrounded by the most eminent Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and other clergymen, and not one of them was listened to with more respect or more heartily applauded. As to the measure which he advocated, there is no doubt that it would very much diminish drunkenness, and improve the physical and moral condition of the lower classes. The workingmen get their wages Saturday night. They crowd the beer and liquor shops that night and Sunday night. Two nights' intoxication makes a blue Monday, and they do not get to work until Tuesday. Closing the liquor shops Sunday night even would enable great numbers to work one day more a week, and, perhaps, to save more of their wages for their families. But, then, what are these thousands of men to do all the dreary Sunday? A million of people in London never see the inside of church or chapel. They are as heathen as the people of Timbuctoo. The music halls are closed; their houses are crowded and wretched. The public houses are at least bright and warm with society and drink. They are wretched places, no doubt, compared with what they might be; but there is nothing else. It is useless to think of shutting up the public houses on Sunday evenings until other and better resorts are provided.

THE JAMAICA PROSECUTION.

As Ex-Gov. Eyre will not come to London to be committed by the Bow-street Magistrates for murder, he is to be brought up in a day or two before the Magistrates in the county where he resides. He might have had the civility to come up to town and save the lawyers trouble, since he will be tried here, if indicted, and if convicted, hanged here, if anywhere. But it is said that the Queen is determined to have no more executions, but in all cases to commute or pardon. Lieut. Brand has written a manly letter of apology to Mr. C. Buxton, M. P.; and in response to a statement published by Mr. Buxton, he writes the following, which very neatly covers the whole case, and may have some weight with a grand jury:

SIR: My reply to your letter of the 18th inst. is simply this. I sat as President of a Court-martial consisting of three officers. My vote as President counted no more than that of my colleagues; and if I differed with them, their opinions would have prevailed.

I sat as such President by the direct orders of my superior officers.

The sentences of the Court were carried out by the orders of my superior officers.

With them, and not with me, rested the question of mitigation of sentence. It was their duty to decide whether their acts were necessary to insure the suppression of the rebellion. My duty was to obey their orders. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, H. BRAND.

WALT WHITMAN.

It always gives me pleasure to see English journals do justice to American character and genius. The *Sunday Times*, an able conservative weekly, this week devotes a column of genial and appreciative criticism to Walt Whitman. His *Leaves of Grass* are destined, it thinks, to hold "a prominent position in American literature," though "its contents are such as cannot possibly be admitted into family reading." Individually, people are strongly invited to read it; but not in families. It is said to be national and characteristic in the fullest sense. Ninety-nine-hundredths of American poetry might have been written by Englishmen—not this. Before the *Leaves of Grass*, no serious American work was wholly or in any wide sense national. It is not only American, but Manhattanese. Only a citizen of New-York could have produced it. Walt Whitman combines the freedom and coarseness of Rabelais, the poetry of Ossian, and the philosophic flavor of Emerson. His writings are full of character, and well worthy of contemplation. This review, and the extracts given, will probably, in the absence of international copyright, induce some publisher to bring out a cheap edition.

AN ARISTOCRATIC DIVORCE CASE.

We have enjoyed the past week the luxury of an aristocratic divorce case, in which the co-respondent, an officer of her Majesty's Oxford Blues, was condemned to pay $50,000 damages and costs. Capt. Westcar seems to have taken possession of the pretty wife of his neighbor, Major Maxwell, in the coolest manner imaginable. It appears that he had been an unsuccessful suitor before marriage. When the suit was commenced he told the solicitor that he was accustomed to that sort of thing, and withdrew his plea of connivance, lest it should defeat the suit, which he wished to succeed, though not probably to the extent of £10,000 damages, though even that sum, to a man with £7,000 a year, cannot be of much consequence.

I note also a curious trial for bigamy. A respectable publican, formerly coachman, married a wife at Hastings and another at London. Both wives had forgiven him, and begged he should not be punished. Their relations interceded for him. His former employer wrote a letter in his favor; but the Judge said all this only aggravated his offence, which was of a worse character than rape, because he had fraudulently got possession of not only the person but the affections of a woman, and then he sentenced him to—*a year's hard labor*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Great Eastern* will arrive at New-York about the 1st of April, ready to take 3,000 passengers to the great Exhibition. She has new boilers, a new shaft, a steel steam launch fifty feet long by twenty wide, a steam steering apparatus, 500 lofty and convenient state-rooms, a new deck-saloon that will dine 500 passengers, and other saloons, equal to dining 2,000 in all at the same time. Let us hope that the staffs of cooks and waiters will be equal to these accommodations. Those who come in her first trip will be in ample time after the opening and the first week of high prices. In fact, the Exhibition and its wonderful surroundings will not be complete and in all their beauty before the first of May, and those who arrive on the first of June will see Paris in its loveliest aspect. And Paris, with no exhibition but its ever brilliant and attractive self, is worth crossing the Atlantic to see. See Paris and live, should be the motto of every true American. No idea formed of it from reading, from description, from pictures, ever comes up to the bright reality. The sunshine of Paris is golden; the air is an exhilarating gas; the city, in one word, is magnificent. What it will be, when all the world has assembled at the Exhibition, I shall not anticipate. Somewhat later I may be able to tell you about it.

Mr. Prioleau, of Fraser, Trenholm & Co., in the case of the *Alexandra*, seized by the United States Government, moved yesterday to get security for damages as well as costs. The Court said there was some reason in the application, but would not grant it, and thought the United States would be sufficiently responsible. As there are four or five wigs on a side, security for costs must be a consolation.

I seem to be short of my specially American items to-day, or I have heedlessly used them up already. The forty-two couples of fox hounds and puppies that went out to America a few days ago must have arrived and made a due sensation. I hope they were not seasick. *Chignons* increase in size, and two or three hundred of them on horseback in Rotten-row of a morning, behind stove-pipe hats, and of somewhat larger dimensions, have a wonderful effect. The boddices of evening dress are shorter and the trains longer than ever, as if the charming ladies were trying to get through their property, and had almost succeeded. They tell of a gentleman who unwittingly agreed to go shares with a lady in making a present of a dress, he to give the skirt and she the corsage; her share was a piece of ribbon. The London season is at its full tide, and whatever traveling Americans may think of it, the American Minister, who represents us at courts, drawing-rooms, levees and assemblies, does not neglect its duties and its enjoyments. MONADNOCK.

THE FENIAN REVOLT.

The Uprising Along the Great Southern and Western Railway.

From the Cork Examiner, March 7.

The morning train for Dublin left the Cork Station as usual at 6 A. M. yesterday, and with it proceeded a staff of men to repair the damages to the rails and the telegraph posts, reported to be down at various points between Cork and Rathduff. Some distance beyond the Blackpool Station the rails were found to have been taken up and the sleepers laid across the track. The telegraph posts and wires had also been broken down. The train was brought to a stand-still, the line and the telegraph were repaired by the railway staff and the men employed by the Magnetic Company, under the superintendence of Mr. Black, and the train then started afresh, and reached Blarney without further obstruction. At Rathduff, nearly half way between Cork and Mallow, the line was again found torn up, and a quarter of a mile distant a body of about five hundred men were seen close to the line, a smaller party being scattered in the fields at either side, nearer to the train. The latter approached the train, and threatened to shoot the men who were about to repair the track, if they attempted to lay a single rail. The train was accordingly brought back to Cork with all possible speed. Sub-Inspector Hamilton was informed of what occurred, and an application was made to Gen. Horsford, the result of which was that a party of one hundred men of the Sixty-seventh Regiment, accompanied by Mr. William Barry, J. P., as a county magistrate, proceeded by special train to Rathduff, where the Fenians were last seen. When the train arrived at that point no trace of the Fenians was to be seen. The damage to the track was repaired, and the train proceeded on toward Mallow. At Ballyalough bridge a quantity of stone had been removed from the bridge and heaped on the line. This obstruction was removed, and the train soon reached Ballyknockin, which is about six miles further on. Here the Police Barrack was in flames, having been attacked and burned by a party of 400 Fenians some time previously. The Police had barricaded themselves in the barrack, having received warning of their danger from Mr. Purcell, of Burnfort, who was himself fired at by the insurgents. When called on to surrender they refused, and it is said fired on the party outside. Heaps of straw were then laid against the walls, and in a few minutes the whole house was set on fire. The few men inside had to surrender to save their lives, and were permitted to escape by a ladder from the top window, bringing with them their arms which they were compelled to give up to their Captain. The attacking party then went off in the direction of the Carrinavar Hills. Intelligence of the burning of the Police Barrack was transmitted to Mallow, after the departure of the Fenians. Mr. Ryan, R. M., happened to be in the town at the time, having left Fermoy, where he had been on special duty, at 8 o'clock. Mr. Ryan at once communicated with the officer in command of the troops, and obtained a detachment of 50 men of the Seventy-first Regiment with whom he proceeded to the place where the outrage had occurred. At Ballyknockin he received information of the direction the insurgents had taken, and at once started in pursuit. He found the Fenians drawn up in a body at Bottle Hill on an elevated position. As the soldiers approached, the Fenians opened fire, but, happily, without effect. The soldiers returned the volley, and advanced rapidly. The Fenians did not wait to receive the charge, but broke into small parties and fled. In the pursuit four of them were captured, one of whom had received a wound in the right shoulder, and we understand that some of the prisoners had documents in their possession which are esteemed to be of much consequence. The prisoners were all persons employed in this city, who must have left last night for the purpose of joining the rebels. They were brought into Cork by the first train available, and were lodged in the County Jail.

In the meantime, the party of the Sixty-seventh under the direction of Mr. Barry, J.P., finding that their services were not needed at Ballyknockin, returned along the line, a report having been made to Mr. Barry that fifty or sixty Fenians had been seen in Mr. Wyse's wood. There, however, no trace of the insurgents was to be seen. At Kilnap the soldiers left the train and advanced along the Curraquavar Road in which the Fenians were reputed to have been on the morning. No armed men were met with, but on several points on the road were seen knots of two and three and four men walking from the direction of Carrignavar. Fifteen men so seen were arrested, four of them being discovered in a butt laying on a heap of straw. They all stated that they had gone out that morning for a walk to Carrignavar, and had no connection with the Fenians. All those men like those captured at Bottle Hill had employment in the city.

The Rising in Midleton, Castlemartyr.

Correspondence of the Cork Examiner.

CASTLEMARTYR, Wednesday, March 6.

The precise circumstances of the occurrence in Midleton are these: A few minutes before 11 o'clock, the Fenians assembled in the main street of the town, and after an interview with a gentleman who mistook them for Police, they moved down to the bridge close by the National Bank and here they drew up, on the left side of the approach to the bridge. The patrol, consisting of Acting Constable Greany and Sub-Constables O'Donnell, Sheedy and O'Brien, passed on toward the bridge, at the other side of the road. When they had passed slightly beyond the Fenians, they were challenged by, it is believed, Daly, their leader, and called upon to surrender in the name of the Irish Republic. The Police were then close to Mr. Green's gate, and the Fenians were but a few yards away from them, assembled four deep. When the Police did not obey the call, Daly seized Sub-Constable O'Donnell's rifle, and presenting a revolver at his head, fired. O'Donnell at the same time pushed Daly slightly from him, and thus caused the pistol-ball to glance round the back of his head, the powder singing his hair. At the same moment the party of Fenians fired a volley. A ball entered Sub-Constable Sheedy's breast, low down near the stomach, on the right side, and after running a short distance up the Chapel Road he fell, and bled probably to death. The other policemen fled in the same direction, and O'Donnell, who was wounded in the head, took shelter in a house. As the others fled the Fenians fired after them, and the Acting Constable had a number of extraordinary escapes. Bullets grazed the back of his hand, passed through his cap, touched his knee and cut the edge of his ammunition-pouch. He, with Sub-Constable O'Brien, got round by Mr. Green's house, and, having taken shelter there till morning, got back to the station, escorted by Mr. Green, who has great influence and popularity in the town. After Sheedy fell he was stripped of his rifle and accoutrements. Daly took Sub-Constable O'Donnell's rifle with him. Greany and O'Brien retained theirs. The gate and wall in front of Mr. Green's residence were thickly marked with the volleys of bullets fired by the insurgents, and subsequently a dozen revolver cartridges were found in the footpath there, as well as two large hand-grenades with fuses attached. The cartridges were patent make, manufactured by Gladstone & Co., of London. It is also said that the first assembly of Midleton Fenians was at the Cork road, where they formed in three divisions, but being there surprised by the police they scattered, and subsequently met at the house of a person of some position in the town, at the door of which a sentry was posted, and all persons entering closely scanned. Thence they are believed to have proceeded to the Bank Bridge. The police say they were only armed with pistols, but a gentleman who passed close to them, says they had rifles and swords. After the encounter of the bridge, they are said to have gone by Ballinacurra toward Castlemartyr. The firing in Midleton is described as being as regular as that of disciplined troops. Another circumstance stated is that suspicious looking strangers, wearing cloaks, were seen in Midleton early in the evening, and they are believed to have come from the direction of Cork. Cars heavily laden are also known to have passed through the town about 1 o'clock. Constable Geany found, near the bridge, a pike ten feet long, this morning.

In the course of the day, Head-Constable Reardan and a party made three arrests in Midleton of persons said to have been seen among the insurgents last night. These were: Michael Daly, a military man, Thomas Huddy, a weaver, and a laboring man named Laughton, employed in the Midleton distillery. A search was also made for Mr. John Murphy, who had been for several months in Mountjoy Prison, but was liberated on heavy security. He was not found.

At Castlemartyr the arrival of the Fenians, who included the Midleton party, it is believed, took place about 2 o'clock this morning. A haggard belonging to Mr. Walker, near the village, was set on fire, it is believed, as a *ruse*, but the Police—five men under Constable O'Connell—having reconnoitered, thought they saw more than a mere fire in the affair, and declining to render any assistance, returned to their barracks, where they made every preparation to resist an attack. They had not long to wait for it when a large body of men—some say as many as 500, but it was impossible to state accurately, the night was so dark—drew up before the station, after having been directed by some person, in stentorian tones, to go and attack the Police Station at once. Having arrived before the station, some persons called the Police to surrender. The party had come in with baggage, all the men seemed to wear haversacks containing provisions, and as well as the Police could see them through the windows, they had rifles and fixed bayonets, which they carried "sloped," in true military style. They knocked several times at the door of the barracks, receiving no reply, then commenced firing, the bullets entering pretty thickly through window shutters, &c. The Fenians called out to the villagers, who looked out of their windows, to keep in their heads. The Police returned their fire with interest, and it is thought with effect. The Fenian leader, Timothy Daly (who had come from Midleton) was found, when the party had departed, lying dead, about ten perches from the barrack, in the line of retreat. He would seem to have been shot through the body, near the heart. He wore a grey trousers, blue jacket and coat (all plain) and a square piqued cap. Round his waist was a leather belt and case, intended for a revolver, and over his shoulder was a strong canvas haversack, containing bread. It was fastened with a gilt button, bearing a harp. He had dropped a seven-chamber revolver where he was shot.

The party retreated immediately after Daly was shot, and were pursued toward the bridge by the Police; but they made a stand, forming a breastwork at the bridge, and the Police thought it more prudent to retire to their quarters.

The Fenians are then supposed to have retired towards Killeagh, in which direction the Ballymacoda party would also appear to have gone, failing to meet the Midleton men. Discouraged, it is supposed, at the failure of the attack on the Castlemartyr Station, the Ballymacoda and Lady's Bridge parties went off towards Killeagh, whither they were followed by the Midleton and Castlemartyr men, it is believed.

After leaving Castlemartyr, the Fenians called at the houses of Rev. Mr. Halloran, Mr. Newton, farmer; William Ahern and Thomas Gould, from all of whom they demanded and obtained arms. They took a pistol from a man named Thomas Hennessy, at Lady's Bridge.

The line of retreat of the united Fenian forces of this district is concluded to be over the hills south of Kelleagh, near which station the railway telegraph wire was cut. The point for which the insurgents are supposed to have departed is Tallow, in the County of Waterford, but beyond Killeagh there are no tidings of them.

Insurrection in the County of Dublin.

From the Cork Examiner, March 7.

DUBLIN, Wednesday Evening, March 6.

On last night, armed bands of Fenians assembled in various places in the suburbs of Dublin, and attacked the police-stations Kilmacudy, Tallagh and Glencullen. The chief attack was made at Glencullen by a body of about five hundred men, who assembled on Tuesday night at Milltown, and proceeded to the Dundrum station, on which they made an unsuccessful attack. They next attacked the barrack at Stepaside and captured the constable and four men. The Glencullen police barrack was the first point of attack. Here the police made a spirited resistance. Several volleys were exchanged, and the police had finally to surrender. The Fenians then proceeded through the mountains to Killakee, having made in all thirteen prisoners.

At Tallagh the Fenians numbered from 500 to 600. Several collisions occurred between them and the Police during the night. In the first the Police force consisted of twelve men, under Superintendent Burke, on the first fire the Fenians ran. The second skirmish took place between the same party of Police and another body of Fenians; volleys were exchanged, one of the Fenians was mortally wounded, and another wounded severely. The Fenians, who, though in large force, were imperfectly armed, decamped, hastily throwing away their weapons. A detachment of Lancers was sent to Tallagh this morning, and captured eighty-three of the insurgents. The attack made by the Fenians on the Kilmacudy Station failed, and the party made off in a panic to the Dublin mountains. The Fenians were seen in large numbers during the night at Kilmainham, Crumlin, and in the directions of the Green hills. The roads at Crumlin were patrolled during the morning by pickets of the Fifty-second Regiment and a detachment of lancers, and fifty-two persons were arrested.

Arms of all kinds and ammunition have been found in large quantities on the several roads where the Fenians had been.

A body of Fenians 1,000 strong, mustered on Tuesday night in the potato market, and came into collision with a party of thirty Police. Volleys were exchanged, and several Fenians were wounded and twenty-five captured. One hundred and fifty-three prisoners have been captured altogether, and have been committed.

Latest Particulars.

From the Cork Examiner, March 7.

The excitement which the events of the last few days, and still more the wild rumours current in all parts of the Counties of Cork, Tipperary, Limerick and Waterford, have created, has been most intense. Yesterday and last night we dispatched special reporters to chief points of excitement, and they have just now (4 o'clock) returned, having traversed several hundred miles of the counties mentioned, and visited the chief points where the excitement centered. So far as a general idea of the *locale* of the present movement can be formed, it is chiefly in the rough triangular space of which a line reaching from Cork to Waterford, and running through Dungarvan, may be taken as the base, and of which the railways from Waterford to the Limerick Junction, and from the Limerick Junction into Cork, may be taken as the two remaining sides. This triangle includes portions of the four counties mentioned, and has at various points along its sides or within it, the spots where the greatest excitement has for the last few days existed in the south of Ireland. Our reporters have traversed the two principal sides of the triangle, from Waterford round by the Limerick Junction into Cork, and a great part of the third side, since 8 o'clock last evening, so that our account may be taken as the very latest intelligence that could possibly be gathered from the disturbed districts in question.

Commencing at the corner of this triangular space most remote from Cork, viz., in Waterford, the excitement in that locality during the whole of yesterday, and up to a late hour last night, was intensified by the belief generally entertained in the town that railway communication with the town was stopped, and from the knowledge that the telegraph wires communicating with the town had been cut. A statement regarding the railway was everywhere current that the rails had been torn up near Tipperary during Tuesday night, and that all traffic was stopped. Some foundation existed for this belief in the following facts: It appears that on Tuesday morning the ordinary first mail train from the Limerick Junction to Waterford, which should leave the first-mentioned station at 12:15 at night, did not leave till 1 o'clock, owing to the delay in the arrival of the mail train from Cork. The train proceeded safely on its journey to Waterford, the only thing observed by those in connection with it indicating anything unusual was that the telegraph poles were at one or two points along the line torn down and the wires cut. The train, however, arrived in Waterford a little after 4 o'clock, and the line was then reported all right. The next train to pass over it was the early morning train yesterday from Limerick Junction to Waterford, which leaves the former station about 8 o'clock. This train, it appears, proceeded safely nearly as far as Bansha, a little station a few miles beyond the town of Tipperary. Before it arrived there, however, when between Cappagh and Bansha, the attention of those in the train was attracted by a countryman, who, standing on the side of the line, was waving to them to stop the train. This was done with such earnestness that the train was stopped, and the countryman and numerous others, men and women living in the neighborhood, who at once gathered on the spot, related the particulars of a visit from a large party of Fenians they had an hour or so before received, and which was of an extraordinary nature. It appeared from this story that a party of men, variously stated at from 200 to 500, led by a man mounted on horseback—stated by some to be a brother of the man Ryan, who last year shot Head-Constable Sullivan in Limerick—had arrived in the neighborhood a short time before, and seizing two milesmen employed on the railway, compelled them to root up two lengths of the railway iron, and throw them over the adjoining ditch. They had then, it appeared, proceeded on their way, leaving the track, of course, unfit for traffic, and taking with them the two milesmen as prisoners.

The Hopelessness of the Uprising—Disastrous Effect of Insurrection Upon the Country.

From the Cork Examiner, March 7.

With profound sorrow we have to-day to record the outbreak of an insane and criminal insurrection in the south of Ireland. The blow has fallen suddenly and unexpectedly. While the country was presenting the most peaceful aspect, while its criminal records seem to indicate a steady, progressive improvement in the morals of the people, an absence of violence, a respect for law, a regard for the rights of property, affording ground for the most favorable auguries of the future of the country, there was concealed beneath the fair surface a vast mass of disaffection ready to break into open rebellion at the signal. That signal has been given and obeyed. Three Southern counties are wrapped from end to end in a flame of insurrection; sinister rumors reach us from all quarters that what has occurred is but a prelude to a still more extensive and formidable movement; and at present it seems impossible to form a reliable opinion as to what may be the numbers and resources of the rebels. Of course, the alarm naturally produced by such sudden and imminent danger has tended to the aggrandisement of every circumstance connected with the insurrection. Tens grow to hundreds and hundreds to tens of hundreds, when the number of the insurgents come to be reckoned; but taking only such information as can be relied upon, it is apparent that the movement is extensive and well-organized—not the raid of a few desperate men, such as was seen a few days since in Kerry, but a matured and deliberate attempt at revolution. That it has the slightest chance of attaining even a temporary success, a momentary advantage, no sane man will for a moment imagine, but we look forward with pain to the disastrous consequences to the country—the terrible retribution which the insurgents have drawn upon themselves, and which they will infallibly be made to suffer. A few hours more will dispose of the militant power of the insurrection, and what will follow? The miserable spectacle of the rigid execution of the law, the dark drama of political prosecutions attended by every circumstance of horror, brave, generous, misguided men consigned to an ignominious doom to atone for the blood that has been rashly, wantonly and criminally shed. But that will not be all. These are but the consequences to the insurgents themselves—the doom they have brought down upon their own heads. The whole country must suffer too. A sense of insecurity will have been generated, trade may be crippled, legislation stayed; hostile feelings inspired in various classes of society, and all this for an enterprise which is of the most hopeless and reckless description. After the experience of the raid in Kerry we did not expect to see another insurrectionary movement in Ireland. The immense superiority of the power at the disposal of the Government as manifested there might have convinced the most rash that under no combination of circumstances could the disaffected strive against it. But it seems to us that the persons engaged in the conspiracy are insensible to reason—at least they appear to be utterly reckless of personal danger. Brief as the existence of this present movement has been, enough has already occurred to show the truth of the lesson which the late raid should have taught. The insurgents have not attempted to assail a single military post, not to speak of such garrisons as Cork and Limerick. They have not invaded the larger towns of the country, but have limited their operations exclusively to those police stations where there are but few men to be overpowered. Now, supposing that every county constabulary barrack were captured, the Fenians would be none the nearer to ultimate success; they would then come face to face with a powerful military force, which could be doubled, trebled or quadrupled, if the necessity existed. But even the trifling operations attempted by the disunited bands have generally resulted in defeat and disaster. In Middleton the police barrack was left unmolested. In Castlemartyr a handful of men easily beat off the attack made by assailants who were in the proportion of twenty to one. In Kilmallock the defeat was more decisive, the loss greater. Where the Fenians and the constabulary came into collision in Tipperary, the undisciplined men were unable to sustain the attack of their disciplined assailants. Here is surely ample proof that the force of the rebellion is not sufficient to resist the mere police force alone, and yet the leaders in this wretched business propose to cope with the strength of a great empire. We cannot too much deplore the outrages which this wild and wanton enterprise have already involved. Blood has been shed, lives have been sacrificed on both sides; anguish and ruin have been brought upon the innocent, and for what? The most chimerical dream, an illusion which the stern reality of a few days will suffice to dispel. What will become of the authors of all the misery, we shrink from contemplating. As yet the Government has not exerted its power; but when it does so, what resistance can be offered? The fate of nearly every man in the insurgent ranks depends upon the clemency of the Crown. Already their resolution is wavering; they have no united mode of action; they can have no reliance on one another. Their remaining in arms can only increase their peril, and the consciousness of this fact must already be thinning their ranks.

The French Emperor on Italian Affairs.

The *France* publishes the following letter addressed by the Emperor of the French to "a distinguished member of Italian society:"

ST. CLOUD, Aug. 24, 1866.

I have read with great interest the letter you wrote to me, and see with pleasure that you perfectly understand the importance of our two countries being in accord and marching in the same direction.

I understand Italy desires to see the Tyrol Italian; but she can only obtain that country by reëstablishing good relations with Austria, and by forgetting the enmities of the past, in order to give herself up entirely to the happy eventualities of the future.

I pray you, Monsieur, to accept the assurance of my distinguished sentiments. NAPOLEON.

MEXICO.

Escobedo Marching to Attack Maximilian—Progress of the Liberal Cause.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, March 16.

A letter from D. Alvarez to Consul Godey, in this city, dated Cuernavaca, Feb. 18, says: "Maximilian left the City of Mexico with Marquez and 2,000 men, and must now be at Queretaro, where 6,000 to 8,000 *tirailleurs* are assembled.

Gen. Escobedo is marching with 12,000 men to attack them on the way, and will incorporate this army with the forces of Gens. Regules, Ansea, Antellon, and other officers, amounting to about 8,000 men.

My opinion is that in one month more the so-called Empire will have terminated forever. I give you my best congratulations for such favorable news, and recommend you to give it to our friends."

Gen. Horan, Imperialist, commanding the City of Mexico, addressed a proposition of arrangements to Gen. Lioca, Republican, commanding Cuernavaca, to surrender the city.

The Liberals are in peaceful possession of Acapulco.

Joint Political Discussion in Connecticut.

NORWICH, Conn., Sunday, March 17.

The joint discussion between Hon. H. H. Starkweather, of Norwich, and Hon. Earl Marten, of Danielsonville, took place at Thompson. The house was filled with a large and appreciative audience. Mr. Starkweather opened the discussion with an hour's speech, reviewing critically the position of the Democratic Party, and showing up their action and conduct during the war.

Hon. Earl Marten followed with a speech of the same length. He criticised with severity the Republican Party, opposed the Reconstruction Bill recently passed by Congress, and advocated the immediate admission of the rebel States without exacting from them any pledges or guarantees for the future safety of this country. He was quite severe on some of the leaders of his own party in the State.

Mr. Starkweather closed the discussion with an effective speech of fifteen minutes. The discussion was an interesting one, the friends of both parties apparently feeling satisfied.

The next discussion will take place at West Woodstock to-morrow evening, when Mr. Marten has the opening and close.

The Storm.

CLEVELAND, Sunday, March 17.

A furious snow storm prevailed here this morning, but this afternoon it is mild and pleasant.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, March 16.

The weather is very cold. Thick ice formed last night, and it is still freezing.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, March 17.

About four inches of snow fell yesterday. The weather is clear to-day, but still cold and freezing.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, March 17.

A snow-storm has prevailed here from Saturday until this morning. The weather is very cold and wintry.

BOSTON, Sunday, March 17.

A snow storm commenced here last evening about 6 o'clock and continued with more or less severity up to about 11 o'clock this evening, covering the ground to the depth of about a foot. A heavy northeast wind prevailed during a portion of the day, drifting the snow considerably. No marine disasters are reported as yet. The train which left New-York last evening arrived at about 10:30 this forenoon. None of the steamboat trains from New-York have arrived.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, March 17.

A heavy northeast snow storm has prevailed here all day. The steamship *Nova Scotian* sailed for Liverpool at 10 o'clock this morning, but at 3 o'clock this afternoon was seen anchored below.

Central Pacific Railroad—Snow-Slide in Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, March 17.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company, March 14, filed in the office of the Secretary of State articles for extending their road from Sacramento. The survey will commence immediately.

The steamship *Moses Taylor*, from San Juan, arrived to-day.

A snow-slide occurred March 1 in the town of Kearsage, Nevada, killing one person and destroying nine houses.

Fire in Memphis—Several Buildings Destroyed.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, March 17.

A fire occurred in Howard's Row last night, involving a loss of $150,000, half of which is covered by insurance in Northern offices. The fire originated accidentally in a basement occupied by James Lambert. It communicated to the steam bakery of Geo. Haine, thence to a grocery and provision-store of Cox & Humphrey, and the wholesale liquor-house of W. H. Carver; thence to the grocery and commission-house of Norment, Raffing & Co., and also to the agricultural warehouse of W. H. Myatt, all of which were consumed. About 11 o'clock the wind lulled, and although almost exhausted, the firemen were enabled to arrest the flames. Had the wind kept up, the flames doubtless would have communicated from the row, and a large portion of the city would have been consumed.

The Great Fire in Albany, Ga.—The Business Part of the Town Destroyed.

ALBANY, Ga., Saturday, March 16.

The business part of the City of Albany, Ga., was to-day destroyed by fire. Loss $200,000.

Missouri Politics—Horse-Thief Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, March 17.

The Democratic State Central Committee publish a request that the Democracy in the several Congressional Districts in this State will appoint delegates to the National Democratic Convention to be held in Louisville, Ky., the 7th of May.

Samuel B. Clifford, a notorious character with several aliases, who is under indictment here for horse-stealing, was again arrested yesterday as an escaped convict from the Northern Indiana Penitentiary, to which institution he was sentenced in 1861 for horse-stealing.

Dwelling-House in Norwich Burned.

NORWICH, Conn., Sunday, March 17.

A dwelling-house on Franklin-street, owned by Michael Colyer, was destroyed by fire this morning. Colyer had a grocery-store in the basement, [illegible] ries. They all lost their furniture and clothing. Loss about $4,000; insured for $1,500 on the building, in the Connecticut, of Hartford, and $800 on the stock and furniture, in the Roger Williams, of Providence.

The Flood in the West.

CAIRO, Sunday, March 17.

Great suffering exists in Mound City in consequence of the inundation of that town. The citizens of Cairo to-day sent up a boat with provisions and $1,500 in money for the sufferers, which was joyfully received. The trains on the Illinois Central Railroad run through water about one foot deep for a distance of three hundred yards at Mound City Junction. The levee is still firm.

Republican Meeting in Connecticut.

WATERBURY, Conn., Saturday, March 16.

The first Republican rally of the campaign in this city was held to-night. Hotchkiss Hall was crowded. Gen. Kellogg presided, and Gov. Hawley and Prof. Cyrus Northrop, candidate for Congress, delivered speeches.

Meeting of the Nova Scotia Parliament.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sunday, March 17.

Parliament met on Saturday. The Governor's speech congratulates the prosperous and peaceful condition of the Province, and the success of the Confederation movement. A lively session is anticipated.

Election in Virginia Suspended by Gen. Schofield.

RICHMOND, Sunday, March 17.

Gen. Schofield has suspended the municipal election at Fredericksburgh. It is probable that he will do the same all over the State, and the old officers will hold on until a new election.

The Russian Cable Received at Victoria.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, March 16.

The United States steamer *Saranac* left this port to-day for a cruise in the Southern Pacific. The ship *Sacramento*, from Boston, has arrived.

The ship *Edmund Mauritius*, with the Russian Telegraph Cable, arrived at Victoria to-day.

Death of a Maryland Legislator.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, March 17.

Enoch B. Hutton, a member of the Maryland House of Delegates from Montgomery County, died suddenly at the City Hotel, Annapolis, this afternoon.

Manufactory Burnt in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Sunday, March 17.

The cabinet manufactory of Truesdell & Townsend, in Warren, Ohio, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss $10,000; insured for $3,000.

The Reported Frauds at the Treasury Department.

From the Washington Evening Star, March 16.

It has been industriously reported, lately, that frauds have been committed in the Printing Division of the Treasury Department, under Mr. S. M. Clarke, by which a large number of bonds have been duplicated and issued. The story was set at rest during a recent debate in Congress, but has just been started again from Wall-street, by a party of gold speculators, for the purpose of advancing the premium on gold and depressing the Government securities. This ring having first purchased a large quantity of gold for the purpose of selling out when the advance should take place, they first circulated the report that many Government securities were duplicated; but the Treasury Department learning of their movements, soon had the report contradicted. It is true that since the organization of the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department a number of bonds have been seemingly duplicated, as follows:

	Amount.
405 coupons, old 7.30s	$13,619 97
32 coupons, new 7.30s	556 63
62 coupons, 5-20 bonds	1,053 00
31 coupons, 10-40 bonds	462 50
14 coupons, loan of July 17, 1861	420 00
3 coupons, loan of March 3, 1863	90 00
2 coupons, loan of 1858	50 00
Total	$16,252 10

This seeming duplication was caused sometimes by error of the operator in numbering them, but in very few cases only; sometimes by parties who had stolen the coupons and would change the number thereon for the purpose of taking it out of the list of stolen bonds as reported at the Treasury. For instance, bond numbered 101 may have been stolen, and the owner, to stop payment, would file a caveat at the Treasury; the thief, in order to secure the money, would place another figure either before or after the number, and thus make it a duplicate to some other bond. In several cases the bonds were counterfeit, and redeemed by officers of the Treasury in distant places and forwarded to the Department, where the counterfeit would be first discovered. Of the $16,252 10 duplicated $15,222 97 were engraved and printed by the Bank Note Companies in New-York; $556 63 were engraved and printed at the Treasury, and $462 50 counterfeit.

Hon. Samuel Hooper, of Massachusetts, on Thursday addressed a letter to S. B. Colby, Esq., Register of the Treasury, requesting information on the subject, and Mr. Colby replied as follows:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit as requested a statement of coupons, seemingly duplicates, detected in this office up to November 1, 1866. The total is $16,255 10, of these the numbers that were not counterfeited or altered were issued of course, either by accident or fraud. From a very careful examination made by directions of the Secretary I have been thus far unable to find satisfactory proof of any fraudulent issue by this Department or its agents. At some of the hurrying periods of the war these issues were hastily made, and accident may fairly explain all, and consistently with the idea that the Government has suffered no loss. I have marked those printed at New-York and those at Washington at this Department.

S. B. COLBY,
Register of the Treasury.

Union Meeting in North Carolina.

The Union citizens of the lower part of Davidson County, N. C., held a meeting on Thursday, March 7, the object being to "celebrate that day in contradistinction to the 7th of March, 1862, and the triumph of Union principles over treason, as well as to consult together respecting the plan recently adopted by Congress for reconstructing the insurgent states." Resolutions were adopted extending thanks to the Republican members of Congress for their indefatigable efforts in behalf of Union men in the South in passing the Military Bill; and declaring that, cheerfully accepting the situation, they would do everything in their power to carry out the provisions of the bill in their State. They also state that they deemed it useless to assemble in Convention called by leaders of old parties at any point, for the reason that each county can act for itself when the time arrives to begin the work of restoration. The following resolution was also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we cherish with fond recollections the unswerving fidelity of our Union friends of this district who were betrayed and captured by rebel troops whilst holding a Union meeting at this place, the 7th of March, 1862, and carried to Raleigh and confined in Confederate prisons for their Union sentiments, some of whom were 80 years of age, but who are with us to-day, living monuments of loyalty, and protected by that Government and flag which they never deserted.

Personal Items.

Oliver Day, 72 years of age, who came from Winhall, Vt., about fifty-two years ago, and settled in the town of Murray, has never, since his removal, been more than ten miles from home, excepting twice. About twenty years ago, he went to Rochester on a line boat, being shy of the packet, considering it a dangerous conveyance. On Saturday, March 2, he took his first ride on the cars, although living not more than forty rods from the track. He got aboard the way freight train at Holley, going as far as Albion, where some of his sons met him at the depot. He told them the cars went so fast they made him a little sea-sick. From Albion he went to Medina on the express.

A gentleman in West Virginia, not largely blessed with this world's goods, recently dictated his will, dividing the articles he possessed among his friends, giving to one his coat, another his shoes, another his hat, &c. The will covered over two sheets of foolscap paper, and the total value of the articles bequeathed will not exceed $50. The Justice of the Peace was occupied for near four hours in drawing up the "last will and testament," and when he had completed the task the dying man thanked him kindly, and assured him he would have paid him for his trouble and labor had not all that he owned been given away by the article just drawn up.

In the Princeton (N. J.) Cemetery, beside a monument to the senior Burr, there is also one to his son, Aaron Burr. His dust lies elsewhere. Considerable mystery is involved, both as to the manner and time of its erection. It is said by residents, that the slab was secretly brought to Princeton only a few years since, and raised at midnight by unknown hands. It bears the following inscription:

AARON BURR:

Born Feb. 6, 1756; died Sept. 14, 1836. A Colonel in the army of the Revolution, and Vice-President of the United States from 1801 to 1805.

Major-Gen. John M. Palmer presided over the recent Convention in St. Louis to take steps for the advancement of the education of the Baptist ministry in the Mississippi Valley.

Hon. Franklin S. Mills, for seven years past [illegible]

OUR NATIONAL RESOURCES.

Now that the subject is being agitated when, how, and by whom the national debt is to be paid, it is pertinent to cast an eye over the resources at command. The national liabilities are large, but so are its assets. The recent changes in our financial condition have familiarized us with unwonted figures on one side of the public ledger without our observing closely the still vaster sums on the other.

The actual wealth of the nation, its solvency consists, first, in the character of its people; second, in its natural advantages and possessions; and third, in its productive power. The genius of the American people is eminently practical, thrifty and intelligent. They have shown themselves alike powerful in peace and war, and the sole debt they have incurred has been in a successful effort to preserve that unity. Their mercantile credit is good in the markets of the world and their national credit must become such. The faith of the Government must be upheld both from motives of honor and economy. Nowhere has there been witnessed a greater degree of skilled industry, a more enterprising and far-sighted business faculty; and considering the youth of the people and its reserve of capital, nowhere greater energy and sagacity in adapting means to ends. This people cannot but prosper.

But the country itself is rich. Rich in blessing, in faculties and in visible wealth. Its capital is not hoarded, but invested in producing works. Spanning the continent, with the Atlantic Ocean on one side, and the almost boundless Pacific and the unopened Asiatic Continent on the other, our Union spreads its magnificent zone of more than twenty degrees in latitude and nearly three thousand miles of longitude. Its twelve thousand miles of coast line, its hundred thousand miles of lake, river and bay navigation; its superb harbors, sounds; its water-power, its forests, mines, fisheries; above all, its varied soil and climate, constitute so many gifts of nature, elements of real wealth. In every necessary ingredient of power and prosperity it is unsurpassed by any nation great or small. Then there are the land, its improvements, and the actual merchandise and commodities at hand—in other words the real and personal property. By the census of 1860, the latest available data, the *assessed* value of real and personal property in the several States and Territories, was twelve thousand millions of dollars; but the *true* value may safely be reckoned at more than twenty thousand millions. The events of the four years, 1861–5, must have checked sensibly the rate of increase, but cannot have lessened this aggregate value. The expansion and growth of two-thirds of the country untouched by it, during six years, must be more than an offset for the ravage of war in the other third, during four years. It is true that in that estimate a thousand millions were put down for slaves; but the increase in value in slave-grown products will fully make it up. As no account is made of the fifteen hundred millions of acres of public lands, now being rapidly absorbed, it is reasonable to set down the real and personal estate of the nation at twenty-five thousand millions; or ten times the amount of the national debt.

This may be considered a reasonable degree of solvency; but this is not all. A great deal of the energies and accumulation of the people has been spent in laying the foundation for greater prosperity, with a population waxing from 5,000,000 to 30,000,000 we have in half a century opened up, cleared and improved a territory larger than almost any kingdom in Europe. There is much instruction in looking back at what has been done. Besides, a hundred thousand miles of graded roads, four times as much fencing, we have built and equipped in about thirty-five years 30,000 miles of railroad, 5,000 miles of canal, 60,000 miles of telegraph, 5,000,000 tons of shipping, besides a gratifying amount of homes, warehouses, factories, and products of mechanical arts. These achievements of a young and thrifty people, represent, so to speak, the seed-corn of future and even more plenteous harvests for the future. They are the beginnings, the tools with which a far greater development is soon to be reached.

The productive power of the country is represented by the four great branches of American industry, viz.: Agriculture, manufactures, mining and the distribution of their products, which is trade. The annual product, according to the same authority, was, in 1860, 3,750,000,000—an increase upon that of 1850 of nearly 100 per cent. About one-half of this sum is stated as the product of agriculture, the other of mining, manufactures, &c. Of the agricultural industry two great branches have not kept the same pace of increase—cotton and breadstuffs. The causes of this check are temporary, and they may be expected soon to reach the same ratio of increase. The comparative loss on cotton is not so great, as a crop of 2,500,000 in 1867 will nearly equal in value the crop of 4,000,000 in 1860. It is our peculiar fortune that there is no serious competition with our growth of cotton. Not so, however, with breadstuffs. Europe produces her own grain by cheap labor, and nothing but the greater abundance of our soil and better machinery can enable us to sell grain to Europe at a profit; and until some vastly cheaper means of transportation from the grain fields of the West to the markets of Europe is afforded, we may not calculate upon exporting much food to Europe. The growth of breadstuffs has, for the present, reached its profitable limit, our mines of coal, iron and the precious metals are barely touched, and the manufactures yet in their infancy.

Of the total annual production we have been exporting from one-eighth to one-tenth only, including coin and bullion, which has nearly equaled the amount imported. We may estimate that fully one-half has been consumed by ourselves, leaving about three-tenths as the accumulation of capital. There are two ways of paying off the debt rapidly and easily. The one is expressed in the simple words, Retrenchment, Economy; the other is to increase the productive capacity.

The three great products upon which we may rely for the liquidation of the debt are, therefore, food, minerals and clothing fibres. Europe takes from us no more food than she needs, at prices determined by the scarcity or plenty of her own harvests. For cotton she is mainly dependent upon us, and for gold and silver both Europe and Asia are an insatiable market. How then shall we increase our production of the two latter articles, which are in demand at home and abroad. For both we need capital and labor, but especially labor. To reach the cotton crop of 1860 will require time, capital and labor. It is a peculiar growth, requiring trained labor, and orderly society. It is capable of indefinite expansion, but as past experience shows, it may exceed the actual demand in the world's markets and cheapen itself by its mere abundance.

Not so (in the same degree) is it with the precious metals. It is a sovereign virtue of these minerals that, though not intrinsically worth as much as so much iron or coal, they will pay debts and purchase commodities the world over. The production of gold and silver has been multiplied five-fold within ten years, but without any corresponding decrease in their value. We ought to be able to pay our debts to each other, to the Government and to foreigners, by more manufactures, corn, coal and iron; but to produce these in sufficient quantities requires much cheaper labor.

The one product, which is in general demand at home and abroad, and the one which requires less labor to call forth, is also one of which we have an inexhaustible supply, and can produce with less cost than anybody else. Far away on the westerly third of our Continent lie imbedded among the rocks and hills over more than two hundred thousand square miles of territory, rich seams, and veins of gold and silver, which await only the cunning hand of man to separate from their earthy matrix, and offer to the grasping world. Nature, as if in her economy she had determined that nothing should be wasted to man's use, has hoarded among these rugged and barren solitudes the very treasures which have become by common consent the world's standards of value. The supply is even more inexhaustible than the demand. Every intelligent traveler who returns from these wonderful regions brings the same fascinating story. There is wealth unbounded, real metallic richness spread over thousands of miles; but the greater part of it is unavailable for the great reasons that at present living is costly and transportation of commodities high. Always the same unvarying theme; the immense resources to be gathered up, when the means of living and working shall have been cheapened. There is here no complaint about labor, so much as the want of roads, want of machinery, want of capital. Singularly enough, labor in countless abundance can be reached from the teeming and frugal populations of the old Chinese and Mongolian Empires. But the immediate need is not so much labor or capital as access. There is labor enough and machinery enough for a production three-fold its present volume, but what is sorely wanted is a railroad which shall cheapen the cost of all the elements which combine to produce this mineral wealth, or, in other words, to mine it at a greater profit.

Under these hard conditions, of having to haul their supplies by wagon over steep mountains on the one side, or over six hundred miles of plains, and in some cases as far as a thousand, the miners have expended far too much in getting a beggarly subsistence and the tools to do their work. Instead of being able to reduce the ore at something like $25 a ton, as in more favored localities, it has cost all the way from $40 to $175. Mining, therefore, has become a matter of chance, instead of steady industry; the miners scattering about the wide territories for the richer ores instead of being able to work out the lodes where they have planted their machinery. Besides this waste of imperfect land-carriage, there has been a good deal of reckless administration, and squandering about many of the best mines. All, or most of this, will disappear when a more rapid and easy communication is established with the outer world, and the light of civilizing law, order, and comfort, dawns upon those now remote regions. The steam-horse is the thing which is to reconstruct the whole business of mining, and to make it as safe, legitimate, and profitable, as any other.

The best authorities agree in placing the products of the precious metals in the Western States and Territories at about a hundred millions average for several years past. No two of them agree about the proportions which each part contributes to the whole, but the following is not far wide of the mark:

California, Oregon and Washington	$50,000,000
Idaho and Montana	18,000,000
Nevada	16,000,000
Utah and Arizona	6,000,000
Colorado	10,000,000
Total	$100,000,000

Of this aggregate product of a hundred millions a year, at least half has been expended in paying for labor, freights and experiments, all of them at exorbitant rates. The profit to the community has been, perhaps, fifty millions, but the profit to the capitalists nearer ten millions. Some of the richest yielding mines have eaten up nearly their whole product in expenses or mismanagement. All the money thus invested is not wholly lost; it is the price of experience, which must be of great future value. The whole of the two hundred thousand adult population engaged in mining has reaped but little more benefit than it would from an agricultural or manufacturing pursuit; but the day hastens when their work will acquire a new and magical value.

Already the steam wagon is replacing the mule team on both sides of the mining region. The locomotive will in a few weeks be shrieking at the base of the Rocky Mountains. This great national work is being pushed with an energy commensurate with its importance—an energy hitherto unknown in internal improvements. The three great converging lines from the Missouri River will be pouring their arterial trade currents over the mountains this Fall at the present rate of progress.

At the other end of the line the young State of California has undertaken to carry forward one-half of the entire burden, with such a sagacity and vigor as belong only to that stirring people. The Central Pacific Railroad, the connecting trunk line across which the mighty inter-continental and local traffic must pass, had on the 1st of December last, at an expense of fourteen millions, pushed its road to the summit of the Sierra Nevada, and it is at this moment boring through the crest, and has overcome the only difficult engineering obstacles in its path. Henceforth all is plain sailing down the eastern slope of the mountains and on to Salt Lake. The coming Summer will see a hundred and fifty miles, comprising the only mountain crossing in successful and profitable operation.

Such an augmentation of wealth is without parallel in modern times. With a population averaging less than half a million, this colony on the Pacific, after twenty years of feverish growth, invests about four hundred millions in mining and agricultural interests within her own borders and those of her adjacent territories. Every dollar of Eastern capital she has received from abroad has been more than repaid, and she now feeds her own dependent population and gives token of supplying breadstuffs to the eastern world.

With that shrewdness and practical sagacity which mark so active a people, she has seized the western end of the Great Pacific Railroad, profoundly inspired by the rich returns which it promises as an investment, and by the added value which it will give to the vast area which it is to drain. This she has undertaken and pushed forward with such alacrity and power that full half of the great national highway seems destined to pass into the hands of the far-sighted capitalists. The State has given its impetus, cities and towns are subscribing on their own behalf, and private capital, together with the munificent grants of Congress, leave no conjecture about its certain and speedy completion.

Time is money in this case. Instead of taking twenty years to build their half of the road, they will do it in five, or possibly in two. The iron for 500 miles is already purchased, and a hundred miles, that is to say, from Sacramento to the top of the mountains, in actual, and astonishingly profitable, operation. Every ten millions expended upon construction is quadrupled by the increased yield and greater profits of the precious metals. No grander or more beneficent enterprise ever appealed to national or private interest. The Californians will manifestly not only construct their half of the road, but control its numerous revenues also, and, while unlocking the specie coffers of the mountains, at the same time collect from the fully-taxed energies of the road a sum in itself sufficient to pay off the national debt.

R. T. C.

John G. Whittier on His Own Literary Life.

To the Editor of the Nation:

I am very well aware that merely personal explanations are not likely to be as interesting to the public as to the parties concerned; but I am induced to notice what is either a misconception on thy part, or, as is most probable, a failure on my own to make myself clearly understood. In the review of "The Tent on the Beach," in thy paper of last week, I confess I was not a little surprised to find myself represented as regretting my life-long and active participation in the great conflict which has ended in the emancipation of the slave, and that I had not devoted myself to purely literary pursuits. In the half-playful lines upon which this statement is founded, if I did not feel at liberty to boast of my anti-slavery labors and magnify my editorial profession, I certainly did not mean to underrate them or express the shadow of a regret that they had occupied so large a share of my time and thought. The simple fact is that I cannot be sufficiently thankful to the Divine Providence that so early called my attention to the great interests of humanity, saving me from the poor ambitions and miserable jealousies of a selfish pursuit of literary reputation. Up to a comparatively recent period my literary writings have been simply episodical, something apart from the real object and aim of my life, and whatever of favor they have found with the public has come to me as a grateful surprise rather than as an expected reward. As I have never staked all upon the chances of authorship, I have been spared the pain of disappointment and the temptation to envy those who, as men of letters, deservedly occupy a higher place in the popular estimation than I have ever aspired to. Truly thy friend,

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

AMESBURY, 9th Third Month, 1867.

LITERARY ITEMS.

—Some months ago Messrs. Hilton & Co., of this City were severely censured for attributing to Miss Braddon, as was supposed without authority, a novel published by them and entitled *What is this Mystery?* In several communications to the London literary papers, as well as in one to the New-York Times, Miss Braddon feigned intense indignation at the alleged fraud, and evidently aimed to create the impression that she was not responsible for the story in question, which it appeared was published originally in a London weekly under the title of the *Black Band*. Recently, some doubts were raised regarding the authorship of *Nobody's Daughter*, which is appearing in a Sunday paper of this City, simultaneously with its appearance in London, under the title of *Diavola*, and it was indisputably proved that this story was written by Miss Braddon. And *Diavola* is advertised all over London as "by the author of the *Black Band*;" or, as the New-York publishers call it, *What is this Mystery?* The London *Athenæum* and other literary papers call on Miss Braddon for an explanation. None had been offered at last accounts, however.

—An interesting contribution to our political history will soon be made in the publication, by Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, of an elaborate review of the origin and course of parties in the United States, written by the late President Van Buren during his retirement at Lindenwald. This review was an episode in his autobiographical memoirs, which were left in an unfinished and unrevised state, breaking off a little before Mr. Van Buren's Administration as President, and which, if published in full, would be voluminous, and, after all, only a fragment. The episode on parties was found, separately considered, to be more complete, and to require little revision. Under these circumstances, the sons of Mr. Van Buren, to whom his papers were left, have decided to publish the latter by itself, and to place the memoirs, as well as the other miscellaneous papers left by Mr. Van Buren, in the hands of Charles H. Hunt, Esq., who is engaged upon an elaborate biography of the Ex-President.

—Messrs. Moore, Wilstach & Co., of Cincinnati, have in press, and will soon issue, in two volumes of about 500 pages each, *Ohio in the War; Her Statesmen, Her Generals, and Her Soldiers*. Mr. Whitelaw Reid, long the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, has compiled and arranged the matter embraced in these volumes. The first volume is devoted to sketches and memoirs of the statesmen and Generals who won distinction during the war, and the roster and history of each Ohio regiment will fill the second volume. The portraits of one hundred and twenty Generals, with numerous other illustrations, will be given.

—*The Annual of Scientific Discovery*, which was edited for several years by Hon. David Wells, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the issue of which was omitted in 1866, will be published at an early day by Messrs. Gould & Lincoln, of Boston. Dr. Samuel Kneeland, who is connected with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will edit this volume, which will record the progress of science during the last two years. The same firm also announce *The Progress of Doctrine in the New Testament*, "Bampton Lectures," by Thomas Dehany Bernard, Exeter College.

—The *Half-yearly Abstract of the Medical Sciences*, covering the six months from July to December, 1866, has just been published by Henry C. Lea, of Philadelphia. This portly pamphlet gives an analytical and critical digest of the principal British and continental medical works during the six months named, as well as notes upon the treatment of remarkable cases in this country, together comprising a mass of intelligence which every practitioner, desirous of keeping up with the times, ought to possess.

—Hurd & Houghton have in press: *Old England; its Scenery, Art and People.* By James M. Hoppin, Professor in Yale College. *Homespun; or, Five-and-Twenty Years Ago.* By Thomas Lackland. *Voices of the Border.* By Col. G. W. Patten. *The Pioneer Church; or, The Story of a New Parish in the West.* By Rev M. Schuyler, D. D. *Punchard's History of Congregationalism.* Vol. III.

— In the March number of the *Radical* (Boston: Adams & Co.,) C. A. Bartol writes of the "Church of the Spirit;" George Howison of "Ecce Homo;" C. K. Whipple of "Form and Substance;" John Weiss of "Washington," (the man and not the capital,) and S. C. Beach of "What the People Read." There are other articles, but it is unnecessary to name them.

— The excellent letters by Mr. C. G. Leland, which appeared in the Philadelphia *Press* last Fall, describing a trip to Kansas to examine the condition of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, have been collected and published in pamphlet form. They are entertaining throughout, and are full of a quiet humor which never becomes coarse.

—*Maga Stories* is the title of the volume last issued in Messrs. G. P. Putnam & Son's series of Railway Classics. This volume contains seventeen stories, selected, with a single exception, from the early volumes of *Putnam's Monthly*, and all of them revive pleasant memories.

—As a forerunner of the Great Exposition, Messrs. Wiley & Son send us a new map of Paris, published by Norton & Co., American bankers, doing business in that city. The map is of good size, and is well printed upon heavy and serviceable paper.

—Messrs. Ticknor & Fields will publish, March 16, *Famous Americans of Recent Times*, by James Parton, and *Religious Poems*, by Harriet Beecher Stowe, with illustrations.

—The estimated number of valentines dispatched from or delivered in London this year was close upon two millions, yielding an amount of postage considerably above £10,000.

—From Copenhagen we have a pamphlet by Mr. Geo. H. Yeaman, containing *Some Observations Upon International Prize Law and the Abolition of Maritime Captures.*

—A fourth edition of Mr. Hepworth Dixon's *New America* is about to be issued in London, with an additional illustration, representing "The Elderess of the Shakers"

—A correspondent of the London *Morning Star* writes:

> "Who shall say that literature is not becoming fashionable, when the *Athenæum* announces that the Queen is understood to be at work upon a book, with the assistance of Mr. Arthur Helps, compiling a work of great importance, and yet as to which the world is wholly in ignorance—the life of the late Prince Consort? The name of the publishing firm which has been fortunate enough to secure the copyright is not announced, but what a sensation the publication will create! Then the Duke of Argyll's eldest son, the Marquis of Lorne, a young gentleman only just of age, has commissioned Messrs. Hurst & Blackett to publish the narrative of the 'Trip to the Tropics' which he made last year."

Artemus Ward in London.

From the Round Table.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1867.

I do not think our literary, dramatic, and artistic world ever took to a stranger with more hearty cordiality than they did to Brown. Even those who disliked his tricks of cacography felt that there was something in the man as soon as they had been in his company five minutes; and the first night of his lecture satisfied the brilliant audience gathered together to hear him that we had amongst us a humorist of very quaint and original powers. Alas! poor Yorick. He was weak and ailing when he came. Late nights at the "Langham," with boisterous guests who startled the echoes in the corridors of that vast hostelry with imitations of the Indian war-whoop at 3:30 in the morning, were bad preparations for work in the morning; and a couple of hours' talk in a crowded room under strong gaslight did not mend matters. His entertainment would have brought him a moderate fortune, but he was soon compelled to desist. Dr. Hastings advised immediate change of air. He went accordingly to Jersey; but, having no friends there and the weather being incessantly rainy and windy, he gave it up the other day and returned to Southampton, intending to go on to London; but his strength would not hold out, and he was compelled to stay at Raggett's Hotel in that town. He wants to go back to the United States; but he knows well that he could not stand an Atlantic voyage. His condition is indeed deplorable, and seems hopeless. He is so weak that he cannot get across the room without assistance. His disease is consumption of the lungs, but he keeps cheerful, at least in the eyes of those about him, and will even see a friend come down from London to endeavor to cheer him. One of the first places he visited here was the Savage Club; to the last he liked to spend an evening there, and even now is fond of talking of the place and his new-found friends, the "Savages," who elected him a member on his first appearance there "by acclamation."

The Fenians and the New-York Press.

From the Nation.

The Fenian insurrection in Ireland is clearly a total failure; in fact, the movement is hardly worth the name of an insurrection. Of course it has created a good deal of excitement here, and has doubtless answered one object of its promoters in giving a fresh impetus to the collection of money on this side of the water. In this work of defrauding the poor, these worthies are, we regret to say, aided and abetted by native demagogues and by a portion of the Press, such as the New-York *Tribune*, in which one expects to find not only more conscience, but more intellectual pride. This and other journals have, during the past week, been working up "the rebellion" in the regular sensational style with which readers of the "great dailies" are unhappily so familiar, doubting the telegrams from London, and drawing wonderful pictures of imaginary armies that are to assemble in Connaught, and march through Athlone and the Bog of Allen to tear the British Empire to pieces, or else intrench themselves in Tipperary—a country whose strategic advantages the *Tribune* describes in glowing terms. It appears "cavalry cannot act in such a country; artillery, except in very small pieces, cannot be transported over the hills and mountains; and the ground is favorable to ambuscades." There is more of the same which we forbear quoting; the picture it conjures up of the approaching fate of the British army in Ireland is too harrowing for contemplation, richly as that body of men has deserved its impending annihilation. We venture to say, with all deference, that there is no flourishing daily paper in the United States which will not find a rigid abstinence from humbug of all sorts for the space of two years worth more to it both in character and circulation than a dozen "special contributors" of the highest reputation, at ten thousand dollars apiece. The New-York Times has strong claims on the gratitude of the poor Fenians as well as of the general public, for its words of soberness and truth on this sad and repulsive Fenian swindle; for, in America, swindle it is. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens did the country good service too, and himself credit, by refusing to permit the introduction of the ridiculous Donnelly resolutions, claiming belligerent rights for the "Irish Republic."

Personal Items.

A Virginia poet, moved by the erection of the statue of Chief-Justice Marshall, in Richmond, has given utterance to a poem, of which the following lines are sufficient to quote:

You come rather late to your pedestal, John,
  For sooner you should have been here;
For the volume you hold is no longer the law,
  And this is no longer Virginia.
The old Marshall-law, you expounded of yore,
  Is now not at all to the purpose;
And the martial-law of the new Brigadier
  Is stronger than *habeas corpus*.
So keep you the volume shut with care,
  For the days of the law are over;
And it needs all your brass to be holding it there
  With "Justice" inscribed on the cover.

A Memphis correspondent, possibly prejudiced, certainly not cautious, thinks no man in the world ranks so high as a naval commander as Raphael Semmes, of whom he says: "During the late war he swept the seas like a giant of destruction; amazed the world by his deeds of prowess, skill and energy; thrilled every continent by the touch of his magic ship; defied, single-handed and alone, and kept in suspense and shivering dread the combined naval power of the mightiest nation on earth, and finally went down at the close of a struggle worthy the gods, with a fame enduring as the watery continent, which afforded space for his exploits and bright as the face of pure Aurora, before the concentrated naval genius of the universe."

Brigham Young, who was recently respectfully reminded of an old board bill owed by him to James Pine, Esq., of Port Byron, when the latter kept a hotel in that village thirty years ago, sent money orders to the amount of $100 for the payment of principal and interest to present date. They were accompanied by a very interesting letter, giving a sketch of the prophet's life since leaving Port Byron.

The Lynchburgh *News* states that a revolutionary hero yet survives in the person of Mr. James Farmer, who lives in Campbell County, Virginia. This patriarch is now in his 106th year, and served during the last campaign of the war. He is hale and vigorous, walks about his plantation without assistance, and on frequent occasions of late has mounted his horse and ridden several miles to mill.

Capt. John S. Allison, to whom the famous "Allison Letter," which defined Gen. Taylor's political position, was written, died in New-Orleans on the 10th, in his 83d year. He was a native of Virginia, and at one time lived at Bayou Sara, where he formed an intimacy with Gen. Zachary Taylor, who then cultivated a plantation near Woodville, Miss.

The Worcester *Spy* of Thursday states that Hon. Levi Lincoln is suffering from a slight shock of paralysis which partially disables one arm and side. His physician and family entertain strong hopes that he will soon recover.

The statue of Edward Everett will reach Boston in June; and Mr. Lee's gift to the city of a fountain in honor of the discovery of ether, which is to be placed in the Public Garden, will be completed during the Summer.

Charles Atwater Ells, a native of Milford, Conn., but a native of Macon since 1829, died recently, and the Macon *Messenger* says he has left behind him a character without a stain and a name without reproach.

A Vermont man recently bought twenty-six railroad tickets, intending to take his wife and twenty-four children to the West. Among the two dozen are eleven pairs of twins—all boys.

Mr. John T. Foster, of Newark, has been invited to take editorial charge of the new Radical paper in New-Orleans.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

EMIGRATION.

Annual Report of the Commissioners—Interesting Statistics—Large Increase in the Arrival of Emigrants—Valuable Suggestions.

The Commissioners of Emigration have just printed their report to the Legislature for the year ending 31st December, 1866, being the twentieth year of the operation of the system. Like the years 1864 and 1865, 1866 shows a considerable increase in arrivals of emigrants after the long period of diminished emigration. The whole number of passengers landed at this port during the past year was 294,357, being 37,066 more than the year preceding, while 1865 exceeded 1864 by 13,436. Of these 60,939 were citizens or persons not subject to bonds or commutation, and 233,418 were aliens, showing an increase of 37,066 over 1865, as before shown; of 51,122 over 1864; 76,574 over 1863; 157,112 over 1862; 167,879 over 1861; 128,256 over 1860; 154,096 over 1859; 154,929 over 1858, and 49,645 over 1857, while the proportion is an increase on the average of former years of 84,289.

Of these emigrants 18,047 were from Ireland. 106,716 from Germany, 36,186 from England, and 22,469 from other countries.

In 1861 the Board restored the office of General Agent as it existed in the first years of the Commission, united with the office of Secretary, for which position, says the report, the long experience and tried ability of the Secretary, Mr. Bernard Casserly, earnestly qualified him.

The report having given these figures, goes on to show the details of the labors of the Commission and its officers during the year, being a summary of the tables published in our semi-monthly reports of the proceedings of the Board. The following figures are the most interesting and suggestive:

Total number cared for and treated during 1866 in the State Emigrant Refuge Hospital, Ward's Island	10,306
Total number treated of lunatic emigrants in State Asylum	183
Total number of small-pox cases treated at the Small-pox Hospital, Blackwell's Island	187
There were sent back to Europe at their own request	249
The number forwarded inland and to Canada was	272
The total number temporarily relieved by board and lodgment at Castle Garden, Buffalo and Albany was	12,487
The number of both sexes provided with situations during the year at the depot and the other agencies was	10,771

The grand total of destitute alien emigrants who landed at the port of New-York during the past five years, (the term during which the emigrant has a claim in poverty upon the Board,) who were relieved, forwarded and provided with employment, &c., by the Commission during the past year, is 38,968—an unusually heavy charge, even taking into account the increased emigration of the last three years.

AID FROM RELATIVES AND FRIENDS.

The very large sum of $132,495 14 was received during the year, directly and indirectly, from the relatives and friends of emigrants to aid in forwarding them to their several destinations. This amount was received from the following sources:

In reply to letters written from the Emigrant Landing Depot for recently arrived emigrants and applied to their forwarding	$24,383 15
Moneys received at Emigrant Landing Depot in anticipation of arrival of emigrants	57,359 11
Money received at office for and applied to the aid and forwarding of emigrants chargeable to the Commission	3,556 37
Moneys received at office of the Irish Emigrant Society from friends of recently arrived emigrants and applied to the forwarding of such emigrants chargeable to the Commission	21,226 48
Moneys received at office of German Society from friends of recently arrived emigrants and applied to the forwarding of such emigrants chargeable to the Commission	25,618 53
Moneys received at office of agent at Albany for and applied to the same purpose	356 50

Those emigrants, says the report, who arrived during the first six months of the past year, as well as the greater part of those who landed after the 1st of August and until the close of 1866, were generally in good health and condition, and their treatment was satisfactory to themselves, as well as in conformity with the approved laws for the regulation of passenger vessels, enacted in Great Britain and elsewhere during late years. But during the Summer it occurred repeatedly that cholera broke out on board of steamers and sailing vessels filled with emigrants, which not only caused great mortality at sea, but eventuated in the spread of the disease to the City and its public institutions. In these cases, continues the report, the regulations of passenger vessels in force in the ports of Europe were technically obeyed, yet nevertheless the spread of cholera was clearly to be traced to the crowded and ill-ventilated state of the vessels.

IMPROVEMENTS—NEW BUILDINGS.

The report next goes into detail of the improvements made within the year in the method of transporting emigrants, who need medical aid or shelter in their poverty, to the institutions on Ward's Island, and proceeds to give figures representing the economical working of these institutions. The products of the adjoining land consumed thereon, are estimated to be worth, at market rates, nearly $12,000. A description of the new Pavillion building provided for fever patients, which we described when completed in the Spring of the year, is next given, and followed by some description of the Surgical Hospital, not yet finished, the foundation-stone of which was laid in August, 1864, but the completion of which was delayed by various causes, among them the great rise in the price of both labor and material during the period which elapsed from the commencement to the completion of the work. The whole amount paid for building the new hospital during 1866 was $147,105 38, and for the refuge attached thereto $40,267 81. With reference to this important matter of new buildings, and the improvement of old ones, the report says further:

The other buildings at Ward's Island, as the pavillions, the nurseries, residences for the Superintendent, physicians, &c., formerly sufficiently convenient for their several uses with the smaller number of patients in late years, now, with the large increase of inmates and the lapse of time, (especially as respects the wooden buildings erected twenty years ago,) have become inadequate to their present uses, some of them requiring repairs and improvements, the others demanding the substitution of new buildings on a much better plan and of more durable materials.

The work of thoroughly draining the property held by the Commissioners at Ward's Island has progressed with vigor during the year, notwithstanding many obstacles in the way. The amount expended on this account is set down at $6,565 87. This work, however, is yet far from completion.

POPULATION AND WORKING COST OF THE INSTITUTIONS.

In consequence of the rise in prices of most articles of ordinary consumption in these establishments it is shown that the increase in expenditure during the past year was a highly important item as affecting the resources, and that the proportionate increase still continues.

The whole number of inmates, whether deceased in the Hospital or infirm and helpless in the other departments, during the year, was 10,306, being 2,881 more than in 1865, and 5,395 more than in the preceding year. The average number present during the twelve months was about 1,081. The net cost of the support of the Emigrant Hospital and Refuge was $142,749 35, being $13,543 98 more than in 1865, $26,726 64 more than in 1864, $75,695 21 more than in 1863, $96,604 95 more than in 1862, $87,507 14 more than in 1861, $83,835 94 more than in 1860, and $87,858 95 more than in 1859. The average annual cost of support in all expenses on the Island rates at $132 05 a head.

The following summary gives the aggregate results of the whole of these establishments, including the hospitals proper as well as the Refuge Department:

Number of inmates in Institution on Jan. 1, 1866	1,085	
Number admitted during the year	8,783	
Number of births	438	
Total number cared for and treated		10,306
Number discharged during the year	8,206	
Number of deaths	871	
Total number		9,077
Number remaining on 31st Dec., 1866		1,229
Number of days spent in Hospital	225,961	
Number of days spent in Refuge	136,454	
Total number of days		362,415

SCHOOL-ROOMS AND CHAPELS.

It is the purpose of the Board to provide additional school-rooms for the children as soon as their financial position will admit of their supplying the necessary requirements of this department. The accommodations for the chaplains of the different churches attending the religious wants of the Island are not what they ought to be, and it is proposed to have, as soon as practicable, better and permanent apartments specially set apart as chapels.

THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL DEPARTMENTS.

The important departments of medicine and surgery occupy considerable space in the report, and present many highly interesting facts and figures. The cases treated during the year are given as follows:

There were receiving medical or surgical aid 6,829 cases treated in the Hospital, against 6,147 in 1856, 6,893 in 1857, 5,067 in 1858, 3,668 in 1859, 3,863 in 1860, 4,129 in 1861, 2,445 in 1862, 3,713 in 1863, 5,082 in 1864 and 5,672 in 1865.

In the medical wards there were typhus cases, either immediately from shipboard, where the disease had been contracted and become fully developed, or else where passengers had landed in apparent health, but carrying with them the *fomites* of the disease contracted at sea. While the cases were nine more than last year, the mortality was eleven greater. Out of the 6,829 cases treated in the Medical Department 614 were reported as of typhus fever, and 395 of typhoid.

The percentage of mortality in the Medical Hospital proper was, for 1866, 11.64 per cent. on all cases treated; and calculated on the discharges, a mode of estimation sometimes preferred, 14.41. On all cases under treatment in hospital and Refuge the percentage of mortality was 8.13. The average number of patients in the hospital throughout the year, at one time, both medical and surgical, was 648.

The following summary gives the aggregate results of the practice, both medical and surgical, during 1866:

Cared for in hospital during 1866, (including 647 remaining on 1st of January, 1866,) together with 438 births	6,829
Number discharged, cured or relieved	5,468
Number died	788
Number remaining on 31st of December, 1866	573

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

The report speaks in terms of the highest praise of the work done by the good Sisters of Charity, during the cholera crisis, who volunteered for the dangerous duty of attending upon the patients. These ladies gave their services gratuitously as individuals, and the Commission expressed their thanks for their invaluble services by a resolution and a donation from the commutation fund to the Society which provided and trained these ministers of mercy for the care and assistance of the destitute and diseased.

The cholera continued to increase until the 2d of August, when it began to decline, and continued to subside until the 17th of September.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. COX.

Dr. Henry G. Cox was appointed to fill the office of Consulting Physician to the Medical Body at Ward's Island in 1864. He was well known to many of the Commissioners at that time, from his former services as one of the physicians of the Institution some years before, and was a person of exemplary private worth, and acknowledged skill in his profession. He discharged the duties of Consulting Physician with faithfulness, zeal, and ability. During his service in that office, a Medical Board was formed for mutual consultation on the state of the Hospitals, and occasional recommendation to the Commissioners of any measure that might seem advisable. This Board consisted of the Surgeon-in-Chief, the Physician-in-Chief, and the Consulting Physician. Dr. Cox died in the month of May, lamented by all who knew him.

THE DEPOT AT CASTLE GARDEN.

The report speaks of the successful working of this branch of the department, of its increasing value, and of the highly efficient labors of the Secretary and General Agent, Mr. Casserly, whose report exhibits most interesting and important details, invaluable for reference, and as bases for future legislation.

ARRIVALS BY STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS.

By comparison with former years it is shown that the number of steamers landing passengers at Castle Garden has increased from 22, bringing 5,111 passengers, in 1856 to 109, bringing 34,247 passengers, in 1860; to 95, bringing 21,110 passengers, in 1861; to 100, bringing 25,843 passengers, in 1862; to 170, bringing 63,931 passengers, in 1863; to 203, bringing 81,794 passengers, in 1864; to 220, bringing 116,579 passengers, in 1865; and to 341 steamers, bringing 160,653 passengers, in 1866.

While the emigration of last year exhibits an increase over that of late years, the arrivals show the same marked difference in favor of steamers over sailing vessels as in late previous years; for instance, while in 1859 the average number brought by steamers was 230 against 182 in sailing vessels; in 1860 it was 314 against 109; in 1861 it was 222 against 132; in 1862 it was 258 against 150; in 1863 it was 376 to 263; in 1864 it was 418 to 291; in 1865 it was 530 to 284; in 1866 it was 471 to 231, showing an average difference in favor of steamers of 240 passengers in 1866, 246 in 1865, 128 in 1864, 113 in 1863, 108 in 1862, 90 in 1861, 205 in 1860, and of 48 in 1859.

The number of (persons) landed at Castle Garden was 236,641, (including many not subject to bonds or commutation,) arriving in 668 different vessels, from eighteen different ports.

None of these vessels were crowded with passengers, as often occurred in former years, the average number in each vessel being 345. Registered entries have been made of the intended or avowed destination of each passenger, a table of which accompanies this report. Of these, 97,607 reported their intended destination to be the State of New-York; 32,751 to Pennsylvania and New-Jersey; 18,743 to New-England; 5,333 to the Southern States; 71,485 to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and California, and 2,932 to Kansas, Nebraska, Canada, &c., &c.

QUARANTINE AND MARINE HOSPITAL.

The report next proceeds to treat comprehensively the question of a fitting Quarantine and Marine Hospital, and details the present condition of this department, and suggests its future action touching this matter.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The financial position of the Commission is set out as follows:

On the 1st of January, 1866, the books of the Commissioners of Emigration presented the following financial condition:

The indebtedness at the close of the year 1865 was as follows:

Amount of debt on bond and mortgage		$207,500 00	
Amount invested in United States Securities and New-York State and City Bonds	$336,000 00		
Balance in Bank Dec. 31, 1865	12,007 98		
		$348,007 98	
			$140,507 98

The indebtedness at the close of the year 1866 was as follows:

Amount of bond and mortgage		$207,500 00	
Amount invested in United States Securities and those of the State and City of New-York	$310,000 00		
Balance in Bank Dec. 31, 1866	24,073 95		
		$334,073 95	
			$126,573 95
Being less in Dec., 1866, by the sum of			$13,934 03

Taking the above report of the financial position for data, the Board proceeds to make important claims and offer valuable suggestions in its interest to the Legislature, and concludes with a detailed statement of its receipts and expenditures from all sources and for all purposes during the year. The report from which we have quoted the leading features, is a highly important one throughout, and covers 33 closely printed pages, many of them taken up with carefully prepared tables of great interest and value.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Sermon on Ritualism by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, at the Church of the Incarnation.

The announcement that the distinguished divine, Rev. Dr. Montgomery, would preach yesterday morning upon the subject of "Ritualism," drew together a large congregation at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street.

The text upon which the discourse was founded was selected from St. Paul's second letter to the Corinthians, 11th chapter, 3d verse:

> "But I fear lest by any means, as the serpent beguiled Eve thr ugh his subtilty, so your minds should be corrupted from the simplicity that is in Christ."

The reverend speaker said substantially: About twenty-five years ago the tractarian movement, which had done so much toward the introduction of Romish error into the Church of England, was introduced into this country, and very many, including even a Bishop of the Episcopalian Church, and others of high ecclesiastical standing, renounced their former faith, and submitted to the Church of the City of Seven Hills. For these proselytes Rome soon found prominent places, and loudly trumpeted to the world her newly acquired triumphs. Some of these converts, afterward discovering the folly of their doings, retracted, and were manly enough to return to the Church they had forsaken, but very many were there who adhered firmly to their newly adopted faith. The cry was then "Let these things alone; don't meddle with them; don't call public attention to them by attacking them in the pulpit." To-day, vultra Ritualism, the same in the symbolic as was Tractarianism in the dogmatic, threatens the peace and welfare of the Church, and the same cry prevails—"Let it alone, and in due time it will die without our interference." But this great movement that is exciting so much of comment in England, and changing so materially wherever it gains a foothold, the forms of worship of the Church cannot be helped by being "let alone." This new form of Jesuitical craft must be vigorously contended against if we would secure its speedy death. Under the new order of things it is even possible for one to throw off the bonds of Protestantism, and yet remain in the Church of England; and not a few are doing this very thing. As in former days Tractarianism caused a serious defection from our ranks, so at the present time, only upon a much larger scale, is this ultra Ritualism causing the desertion of very many who are adopting the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. Recently we have had the mortifying spectacle presented to us of one of our own Church papers lashing an eminent Episcopalian Bishop, because, forsooth, he dared to rebuke the able Englishman, Dr. Pusey, for his written peace-offering to the Pope of Rome. Let this defection continue to take place, and those who counsel us to let the matter of ultra-Ritualism alone, will begin to admit the righteousness and propriety of our meddling with it. Although it is not probable that the masses of our people will ever be led away from the simplicity of their faith by this new form of worship, yet that it is destined to meet with a certain measure of success in this and our mother country none are prepared to deny; for be it remembered the form of this movement is far more subtle than any that has ever preceded it. Symbolism is very attractive to many, and with such empty rites are far more effectual than the dogmas of the rostrum. Operatic music, dimmed lights, bowings, crossings, imposing processions, &c., are the means of attracting many from the simple ritual of our Church. Then it is so natural for men to prefer acts of penance to the work requisite to real forgiveness and pardon at the hands of an earthly, rather than a heavenly priest. Says an eminent Ritualist, "No public worship is worthy unless histrionic," and to this sentiment a comparatively large number of the members of the Church of England are becoming converts.

The reverend gentleman then recited to his hearers the details of the forms of worship at the model church of the Ultra Ritualistic School in this City—St. Alban's—as furnished to him by a friend who visited that place recently. The service, he was told, was very much like that of the Roman Catholic Church; so far different, indeed, from that of the Episcopalian Church general, that the visitor felt that he could not take any part in the ceremonies of the occasion as a worshipper without compromising his sense of Christian duty. At the hour appointed for the service there were seen issuing from the vestry room, first, a boy, clad in surplice and cassock, bearing upon his shoulder a large wooden cross. Following him came a number of other boys clothed in similar robes, and after them a single priest. Another lad then entered who lighted the eight candles. Then came two more priests, each of the processionists bowing low before the altar as he passed it. The Lord's Supper was celebrated upon that occasion, and, notwithstanding the fact that the doctrine of Transubstantiation is rejected by this class of worshippers, the Host was elevated after the officiating clergyman had repeated the words, "Take, eat; this is my body," &c., and all the people bowed. After the conclusion of the service, every little crumb of the wafer that might have adhered to the priest's hands or vestments was carefully brushed into the cup from which the wine had been drank, and the cup, in turn, was handled with a holy reverence, in view of the "nearness of its contact with Christ's own body."

The reverend gentleman then proceeded with a further description of the services peculiar to the Ritualistic Church, with a general inventory of the articles required for the ministration of such services, concluding this portion of the discourse with an elaborate and finished defence of the doctrine of non-transubstantiation as held by the Episcopalian Church. The question, he continued, that interests us is not, are the Ritualists sustained by the Church of England, but, rather, are their doctrines in keeping with the teachings of our own Church? We have already heard of a protest signed by twenty-eight Bishops in this country against these modern innovations, and if the laws of our Church are not sufficient to arraign these teachers of false doctrines, then let an indignant Church and clergy decide in convention upon some means of bringing these men to account. The sermon was finished with an enlargement upon the thought that our church service is retrospective, while that of the tabernacle and temple were prospective and typical, and in this day of fulfillment the simplicity of the Christian service as established by the Redeemer should be adhered to. If this theatrical show was needed to attract the masses—if the tinkling of bells, the burning of incense, the costly robe, the brilliant procession were indispensable, Christ would have told us so. The great danger is that people stop at the symbol, and do not reach the object symbolized. Forms of worship, therefore, should be very plain and simple, so that nothing may intervene between the sinner and his Saviour. Depart from this simplicity, and the form becomes the end and not the means to an end. He would earnestly offer, as the most effectual check upon error, that we commend the simplicity of our worship by our holy living.

The sermon occupied fully an hour in its delivery, and was a most exhaustive and sweeping argument against ultra Ritualism. At the request of a large number of the members of his congregation, the reverend gentleman will repeat the sermon at an early day.

Desperate Encounter with Robbers—Attempted Murder—Three Men Shot.

One of the most daring attempts at robbery and murder that has ever taken place in Hudson County was perpetrated on Saturday evening in a lonely locality on the Plank-road leading to Newark, and about midway between that city and Jersey City.

It appears that about 8:30 o'clock on Saturday evening three men, apparently seafaring men, entered the Glendale House, kept by a German named Brackinger and his son, a young man about 22 years of age. The strangers went up to the bar and drank some beer, after which they sat down and pretended to be occupied in perusing some papers. Finally, the trio engaged in conversation in an under tone, when one of the party rose up and walking up to the elder Brackinger and presenting a pistol to his face demanded his money or his life. Both he and his son supposed the fellow was joking until the weapon was discharged and the old man fell to the floor, but almost immediately regained his feet, the ball having only inflicted a flesh-wound in the cheek. The three ruffians then made a furious assault on the two men, and one of them, drawing a sabre from under his overcoat, inflicted a severe wound on the back of the head of the man Brackinger; and in the meantime the son, who was fighting desperately to save his father's life, was shot, the ball passing through the fleshy part of the thigh and lodging against the wall. Both he and his father, however, fought desperately, and finally succeeded in driving the ruffians out of doors, when young Brackinger procured his double-barreled gun, loaded it with shot, went out of the door and fired at the party, who were retreating at the time, when one of them dropped down but immediately arose. He fired the second shot and a man fell the second time, whom he thinks was the same person hit at the first fire. The robbers also fired several shots with their revolvers at young Brackinger, but without effect, and they then left, going in the direction of Jersey City. Word was immediately sent to the police of Newark, with a description of the parties, and four of them have since been working up the case. At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning two of the Newark officers, with the assistance of Officer Ryan, arrested two men belonging in Newark at the Jersey City Ferry, on suspicion of having been engaged in the affair, their appearance answering somewhat to the description given of the ruffians. Yesterday afternoon young Brackinger was brought to the Police-station in Jersey City, when they proved not to be the parties. The officers have good ground for believing that they have a clue to the perpetrators of the deed, and hope soon to have them in custody.

Outrage on the Seventh-avenue Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Sunday, March 17, 1867.

On Saturday afternoon I took a seat in a Seventh-avenue car, blue light, going down, to return to the Astor House, where I am stopping. Long before the car arrived at the Astor House terminus, it had filled with eager and excited passengers, intending to go up town on the return trip. So, when the car finally stopped, it became almost impossible for me to get out. However, I tried to make my way through the crowd—a most difficult task—at which some one took audible offence, when I was beset in rowdy fashion by a man who, I hope for his own sake, did not understand what he was about. He broke my umbrella in pieces, smashed my hat off, pushed and pursued me off the car, knocking me down in the street. When prostrate I called for the police, but there was none. I picked myself up and quietly left the scene, minus umbrella and hat and with a torn overcoat, which, peaceable man as I am, not used either to give or receive blows, was perhaps the wisest thing for me to do. Comments I will make none.

A SUFFERER.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Nos.
653—Christie vs. Haskell.
——McCormick vs. Polhamus.
1279—Milner et al. vs. N. Y. and Virginia Steamship Co.
1271—Menendes vs. Maseras et al.
995—Brouner vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York.
993—Frasee vs. Kerr.
759—Thomson et al. vs. Bell et al.
2789—Wright vs. Comstock.
367—Baldwin et al. vs. Lange et al.
963—Mills vs. Smith.
2759—Clark et al. vs. Thompson.

Nos.
715—Bishop et al. vs. Edmiston et al.
957—Frost vs. Sayre.
317—McCaffrey vs. Lynch, Sheriff.
383—Asch vs. Herbert et al.
630—Ameri. Spiral Spring Butt Hinge Co. vs. Perrin.
615—Sturgis et al. vs. Roberts.
133—Geipecke et al. vs. Quintell.
1107—Van Zandt, &c., vs. Wilcox.
1109—Harris vs. Mercantile Trading Co.

Part II.—Held by Leonard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
1006—Ebel, President, vs. Seward et al.
850—Walker, administrator, vs. Long Island Railroad Co.
1180—Lamson vs. Knox.
1182—Copley vs. Hautt et al.
1184—McGrane et al. vs. Murphy et al.
764—Carpenter vs. Gibson.
1220—Dimick vs. McCarthy et al.
1228—Howe vs. Bryant et al.
1538—Barry, administratrix vs. Gregory.
1714—Requa, administrator vs. Sherwood.

1716—Same vs. Sherwood.
2602—Hutton et al. vs. Trask, Jr.
1238—Ebert vs. Hudson et al.
1110—Van Nostrand vs. Reeder et al.
772—Dart et al. vs. Broadwell.
1768—Ulery et al. vs. Molter.
1709—Mots, administrator vs. Reach et al.
1710—Buckingham vs. Morris.
684—Venoist vs. Pinckney et al.
1052—Monk vs. Clark.

Part III.—Held by Sutherland, J., at No. 73 Duane-street. Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
1063—Post vs. Seaman.
1068—Schenck vs. Bell et al.
245—Rosenthal vs. Lynch.
1144—Harmony vs. Leavitt.
1034—Westervelt et al. vs. The Hermetical Barrel Company.
1190—Schmidt vs. Lyons et al.
1644—Wilde vs. Hexter.
1276—Brayer et al. vs. Fisher et al.
892—Tully vs. Tappan.
472—Ford et al. vs. Aiken.
1240—Columbia Ins. Co. vs. Bylant.

Nos.
1514—Marks vs. Jacobs.
1150—Lay vs. Hastings.
1420—Kaser et al. vs. Blun.
853—Barton vs. Haskins.
1050—Payton et al. vs. Butterfield et al.
1049—Leventritt et al. vs. Same.
548—Carpenter vs. Jaudon et al.
1074—Wright et al. vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York.
356—Martley vs. James et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J., at No. 73 Duane-street.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Demurrer.

No.
18—Gragat vs. Salomon.

Issues of Law and Fact.

150—Cuff vs. Dorland.
181—Manhattan Ins. Co. vs. Gordon.
85—Loring vs. Hay.
135—Corley vs. Froelign.

137—Boyle vs. Manice.
179—Hills, Jr., vs. Williams.
185—Kelly, Sheriff, vs. Howland.
280——— vs. ——.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Before Garvin, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock.

Nos.
2857—Griffith vs. Schank et al.
1987—Gaffney vs. Chapman.
2979—Harris vs. Stillwell et al.
2643—Richardson vs. Jones.
2725—Topping vs. The Sheriff.
2947—Sprague vs. Raphael.
2411—Howell vs. The Sheriff.
2407—McHarg vs. The Washington Medallion Pen Company.

Nos.
2595—McCall et al. vs. The Sun Mutual Insurance Company.
2613—Jerome et al. vs. Greene.
2907—Compton vs. Read.
2767—The Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. The Erie Railroad.
3011—Briggs vs. Brett.
3047—Bell vs. Ryers.
3797—Parish vs. Hecker et al.

Part II.—Before Garvin, J.

Nos.
2984—Walsh vs. Benson.
3110—Johnson vs. Huber.
3126—Parish vs. Matthews.
1762—Maretzeck vs. Cauldwell et al.
3116—Hoffman vs. Devlin.
3182—Fowler vs. Burnham.
2076—Williams vs. Morse.
3184—Farrel vs. Jackson.
3196—Gibeaux vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad.

Nos.
3023—Wood et al. vs. Cleveland.
1374—The Stuyvesant Insurance Company vs. Smith.
3016—Hyams et al. vs. Seligman.
1428—Fogerty vs. Andenreid.
3122—Beebe et al. vs. McCormack.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Before Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Day Calendar for Monday, March 18.

Nos.
569—Linderman, &c., vs. Eddits.
376—Kimball vs. Anthony.
360—Beebe vs. Wilder.
540—Bayley &c., vs. Stenton.
912—Martin vs. Max Baconman, &c.
596—Goldberger vs. Leary.
565—Stilwell, &c., vs. Wheelwright.
634—Drew vs. Drew.

Nos.
580—Wylie, &c., vs. Halloway.
646—Burden vs. Hawk.
647—Bird vs. Pond.
651—Gorum vs. Wilson.
652—Lord vs. Brown.
653—Pesant vs. The Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Company.
655—Rode vs. Schweitzer.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.

Nos.
1143—Wright vs. Leary.
524—Flanery vs. Wilson.
525—Larkin vs. Same.
504—Walsh vs. The Sheriff.
627—Cohen vs. Lannoy.
53—Snowden vs. King.
639—Evans vs. Skelley.
641—McCollough vs. Raeffle.

Nos.
642—Bost, &c., vs. Bernard.
643—Westheimer vs. Mandle.
542—Lord, &c., vs. Greigs.
506—Meeks vs. Voorhies.
536—Keoh vs. Cormack.
623—McDermott vs. Seiter.
633—Trumbull, &c., vs. Martin.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearne, J.—Calendar called at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
36—McCarthy vs. Berry.
115—Kirshoff, &c., vs. Weiss.
90—Mooney vs. Hudson River and Central Park Railroad Co.
123—Day vs. Bertine.
125—Phillips vs. Dane.
130—Finegan vs. Rhinard.
——Boyle vs. Phillips.
——Graganche vs. Mendes.
141—Goodwin vs. Thompson.

Nos.
147—Reerbrandt vs. Siegrist.
148—Reitemeyer vs. Engel.
149—Sperling vs. Stoessel.
146—McCullum vs. Chittenden.
150—See vs. Ebbetts.
151—English vs. Peck.
152—Browning vs. Cromwell.
153—Same vs. Same.
154—Dodard vs. Doe.
155—Same vs. Same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

ILLEGAL BRANDING OF SPIRITS.

Before Judge Benedict and a Jury.

The United States vs. Five Barrels of Distilled Spirits found at No. 171 Duane-street.—This was an action brought to forfeit the spirits for violation of the Internal Revenue Law. The testimony of the Government showed that the spirits were seized in No. 171 Duane-street, which was not a bonded warehouse; that they were rectified spirits and the barrels were branded "Jos. G. Ward, Acting General Inspector Second Congressional District." No such officer as Acting General Inspector being known to the law, the goods were claimed to be forfeited as improperly branded.

The claimant, *Mr. Cohn*, was called as a witness in his own behalf, and proved that he had rectified these spirits and had the barrels branded by Mr. Ward. He, however, testified that he did not know whether the spirits had ever paid tax, or who he bought it of, or what price he paid for it, and that he was in the habit of buying spirits of distillers without knowing whether the tax had been paid on them, but never bought any that were not properly branded, although he could not describe a proper brand.

Mr. Ward was called, and testified that he did brand several barrels of spirits for the claimant, but whether these were a part of them he did not know. He explained his branding the barrels as acting General Inspector, by saying that in September last he was appointed Inspector for a distillery in the Second District; that in January last the General Inspectors for both the Second and Third Districts, being prevented from acting by reason of being arrested for frauds on the revenue, the Collectors of the Second and Third Districts appointed him to act as General Inspector, temporarily, and he did so act for about a month, when he was regularly appointed General Inspector for the Second and Third Districts by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that while he was acting temporarily he branded the barrels that he inspected as these were branded.

The Court said that the law gave no power to the Collector to appoint General Inspectors, and that Mr. Ward's branding of the liquor was not a legal branding, and directed a verdict for the Government.

For the United States Mr. Phelps; for claimant Mr. Gray.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Ingraham.

THE EIGHTH DISTRICT COURT JUDGESHIP—DECISION OF JUDGE INGRAHAM ON THE APPLICATION FOR MANDAMUS.

The People ex rel N. Hill Fowler vs. the Canvassers of the Third Election District, &c.—The return of Flanagan, one of the canvassers, shows that the box containing the votes for the office of Justice was taken away from the inspectors by some of the Police, and never delivered to the canvassers. No issue is taken on the return, and the same must therefore be taken as true. That I think is a sufficient answer to the granting of a peremptory writ. The canvassers had not the votes, and could not make any canvass, and ought not to be required to do what they have no power to do.

2. If the votes were received by the inspectors, and were placed within the control of the canvassers, it would have been their duty to canvass the votes, and leave the question as to the legality of the election to be decided by the Court.

3. Wachter, the other canvasser, demurs to the alternative writ, upon the ground that the same shows that the term of the acting Justice has not expired, it having been extended by the Legislature, by the act of 1866. The relator objects that this act is unconstitutional. The Court of Appeals on two occasions have held the Legislature had power to pass such an act in relation to officers who were appointed, and in one of the cases intimated that it could be done as to elective officers with so much doubt as to the views of that Court on this question, although I might entertain a different opinion. I do not think it would be proper for me so to hold on this application. It should more properly be decided by the general decree after a more solemn argument than we can have at Chambers, to which an appeal can be had next month; for these reasons the motion is denied.

J. M. Eager, attorney for relator; David McAdam for canvassers.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Steinruler.

Pearsall et al., Executors, vs. William H. Bathrick.—Plaintiffs sought to recover three months' rent of the premises situated at southeast corner of Forty-second-street and Eighth-avenue. One Hawley was the owner of the premises and was the defendant's landlord. In January, 1865, Hawley contracted to sell the premises to Cormack & Irwin, and in February the plaintiffs, as executors of Frances Pearsall, deceased, purchased the property and received a deed therefor as such executors.

Evidence for plaintiffs was offered, showing that defendant had not paid the quarter's rent, due May 1, 1865.

Defendant's counsel moved for a non-suit, which was denied, and defendant excepted.

Defendant testified that he resided in the premises, and had not paid the rent for the last quarter; that it was never demanded by Hawley, his landlord, and that he never heard of the plaintiffs in connection with the building.

Defendant claimed judgment because it was not proved that Frances Pearsall was dead, or that she made any will, or that letters testamentary had been issued. And counsel further contended that an executor has no power or right to *purchase* real property, but may *sell* by permission of the Court, or where such authority is given by the will itself.

Judgment for the defendant. Alex. H. Reavey for defendant; Bromley & Parks for plaintiffs.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 16.

By Chief Justice Robertson.

Henry Weinthall vs. The Central Railroad Company; motion granted without costs.

Seth B. Hunt et al. vs. Nathan H. Myrick et al.; motion granted.

Lewis Ansinck et al. vs. Henry C. Foster: motion granted.

Annie Thomas, an infant, et al. vs. Henry Bunch; motion granted.

James L. Williams vs. Anthony W. Morse et al.; motion referring cause to a Referee granted.

By Judge Jones.

Mary A. Masterson et al. vs. Chas. Beeves et al.; order settled; papers in Clerk's office.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 16.

By Judge Cardozo.

Isaac Herman vs. S. Heilbuth; see mem.

Joseph Harney vs. J. A. Page; motion granted without costs, and with leave to plaintiff to bring action.

Bredonlate vs. Radley; the notice of motion in this case is wanted.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

VIOLATIONS OF THE EXCISE LAW.—FRANCIS MCHUGH, No. 6 Vandewater-street; SAMUEL MORTON, No. 279½ Water-street, and PETER MCDONALD, No. 415 Greenwich-street, were arraigned before Justice HOGAN for alleged violations of the Excise Law. They were all held for trial and allowed to furnish bail in the sum of $100 each.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.

Two young men named JOHN LEFFLER and WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, were brought into Court, charged with attempting to force an entrance into the millinery store of E. A. HONEYWELL, No. 15 East Twenty-first-street, on Saturday night last. They were held for trial.

VIOLATING THE EXCISE LAW.

Three prisoners were brought before the magistrate on the charge of keeping their liquor stores open on the Sabbath. Their names are: JOHN COMMITTENS, No. 142 West Twenty-fifth-street; A. B. MATTLAGE, No. 411 Sixth-avenue; MICHAEL O. HAGAN, No. 138 Third-avenue. Each of these persons were held for trial.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

A DISHONEST DOMESTIC.

Mr. JOHN OCKERSHAUSEN, of No. 148 Henry-street, yesterday afternoon, appeared in Court as complainant against a woman named ANN HUGHES, formerly a domestic in his employ, whom he charges with stealing a gold watch and a quantity of diamond jewelry, valued in the aggregate at $496, on Sunday last. Upon searching the prisoner's trunk, a number of articles were found, which were subsequently identified as the property of Rev. Mr. MYERS, of Oyster Bay, L. I., with whom she formerly lived as a house servant. A pawn ticket, representing a valuable diamond ring, was also found in her possession. The accused is a tall woman, with a low, retreating forhead, dark complexion, black hair and hazel-colored eye. She strenuously denies that she stole Mr. OCKERSHAUSEN'S property, and says that the articles found in her trunk were given to her. She was committed for examination in default of bail.

EXCISE.

MICHAEL DRISCOLL and ALBERT LUHS, of No. 58 Norfolk-street, were arraigned for violating the Excise Law. They were both bailed to answer at Special Sessions.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Kelly.

ALLEGED THIEF AND RECEIVER.

A boy named THOMAS CAVANAGH was arrested for stealing $75 worth of harness from a stable at the corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, on Wednesday last. The stolen property was found in the possession of a man named THOMAS FOX, who was also arrested. He claims that he bought the harness for a fair valuation from the boy. Each of the accused was held for trial in default of $500 bail.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 16, 1867.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R.	109¼
500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C'62 Small	109
10,000	do	109⅛
10,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '64	107
1,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	107¼
2,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	107⅝
10,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '65 New	106⅛
2,000	do	106⅞
26,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 New	106⅜
8,500	do	106⅞
7,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '65	107⅛
3,500	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Ser	105⅜
500	do...2d Sm	105⅛
4,000	do	105¼
2,000	do...Indorsed	105⅛
20,500	do...3d Ser	105⅛
50,000	N. Y. St. Bounty Loan...Reg.	106¼
2,000	Tenn. 6s...x-c	66
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	64¼
10,000	Ga. St. 6s...x-c	69
10,000	N. Car. 6s...x-c	46½
14,000	Mo. St. 6s	97¼
5,000	do	97⅜
4,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Issue	81
1,000	Cal. 7s	118½
1,000	Conn. State 6s	100¼
10,000	Ohio & M. C	26
10,000	do	25⅞
200,000	do	25¾
60,000	do	25⅞
4,000	Erie 1st M	102
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M	93
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bs	109
34	Bk. of Commerce	116
14	Ocean Bank	103
163	Fourth Nat. Bank	104⅛
100	Canton Co	47⅛
800	do	47
100	do	46⅞
100	do	46⅝
600	do	46½
100	do	46⅛
500	West. U. Tel	41⅝
300	At. Mail SS. Co	83
100	Quick. Min. Co	36⅜
100	Adams Ex. Co	58
150	do	58¾
54	Amer. Ex Co	59
6	do	59⅛
100	U. S. Ex. Co	58⅛
75	do	59
50	do...2d call	58⅝
65	Del. & H Canal	145⅝
200	Central Coal Co	45
100	Pac. M. SS. Co...b30	125
116	do	125
100	N. Y. Cen	102⅞
400	Erie R	59
600	do	58⅝
500	do	58⅞
100	do...s60	58⅞
200	do	58⅞
200	Reading R...s30	101⅝
200	do...s30	101⅜
700	do...s30	101⅛
500	do	101⅜
100	do	101½
1000	do...s10	101⅜
50	N. Y. & N. H. R	118
100	Mich. So. & N. I	74⅛
1200	do	74⅜
200	do...s15	74⅛
30	Panama R	263
400	Ill. Cen. R	115⅝
200	do...b30	115½
200	Cleve. & Pitts...s60	82⅞
1000	do	82⅜
200	do	82⅜
550	Chic. & N. W	35
400	Chi. & N. W. Pf	63
100	do...b15	63
200	Clev. & Tol. R	118
50	do	118⅛
300	Chic. & R. I	95⅞
15	do	96
200	Tol., Wab. & W	38⅛
200	P., F. W. & C...s15	96
600	do	96⅜
300	do	96
100	do...s60	95⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$15,000	Ohio & M. C	26
100	Canton Co	47
50	Pac. M. SS. Co	123⅞
200	N. Y. Cen	103⅛
100	do...c	103⅜
200	Clev. & Pitts	82⅞
600	M. So. & N. I	74⅛
500	do...s3	74⅜
200	do...b10	74⅞
1200	do...b3	74½
500	do	74⅞
200	do...b10	75
200	Reading R...s3	101⅜
400	do	101½
300	Chic. & N. W. Prf	63⅞
200	do	63⅜
1500	Chic., R. I. & P	95⅞
1300	do...b3	96⅛
800	do...b3	95⅞
1100	do	96
300	do...s10	95⅞
1400	do...b3	95½
100	P., Ft. W. & C...s3	96⅝

MONDAY, March 18—A. M.

We are indebted to the Directors of the Bureau of Statistics for the returns of the Foreign Trade of the United States *for the first half of the currrent Fiscal Year*, which enable us to compile the following interesting tables:

IMPORTS (GOLD VALUES) INTO UNITED STATES.

	Dutiable Direct.	Dutiable Bonded.	Total of Dutiable.
July	$19,459,528 61	$15,685,107 06	$35,344,635 67
August	20,450,087 76	12,489,275 45	32,939,363 21
September	19,080,681 73	11,158,384 43	30,239,066 16
October	20,415,181 29	10,920,576 81	31,335,758 10
November	16,933,410 00	13,559,748 00	30,493,158 00
December	11,630,337 00	12,848,228 00	24,478,565 00
Total	$107,929,224 39	$76,701,319 75	$184,630,544 14

	Specie.	Free Goods.	Total of all Imports.
July	$1,[illegible]	$1,[illegible]	$37,[illegible]
August	1,422,047 97	1,730,181 19	36,[illegible]592 37
September	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	33,[illegible]
October	2,[illegible] 66	1,940,870 80	35,682,519 56
November	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	33,[illegible] 00
December	895,719 00	1,459,848 00	26,914,132 00
Total	$15,040,310 56	$9,563,227 22	$209,234,081 92

	Dutiable Withdrawn from Bond.	Total marketed Dutiable and Free.	Marketed in N. Y. alone.
July	$13,486,[illegible] 72	$[illegible]	$24,[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	24,082,610 00
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	9,763,240 00	27,164,[illegible] 00	11,749,[illegible] 00
December	5,895,720 00	[illegible]	[illegible] 00
Total	$67,278,851 98	$184,771,303 59	$141,[illegible],744 00

Total of all imports as above		$209,234,081 92
Less gold and silver		15,040,310 56
Total dry goods and general merchandise		$194,193,771 36
Entered in bond	$76,701,319 75	
Withdrawn from bond	67,278,851 98	9,422,467 77
Total marketed as above		$184,771,303 59
Customs, first quarter, official		$50,[illegible]
Customs, second quarter, estimated		*[illegible]
Total		$87,[illegible]

* Not from the Bureau, but nearly exact.

EXPORTS (GOLD AND CURRENCY VALUES) FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	Specie and Bullion.	For'n Merchandise. Dutiable.	For'n Merchandise. Free.	Domestic Merchandise.
July	$7,944,820 00	$654,002 00	$73,176 00	$22,617,889 33
Aug	2,454,012 80	707,785 66	166,853 00	23,504,659 30
Sept	2,657,274 10	632,822 00	23,346 00	21,471,276 08
Oct	1,862,619 00	443,104 00	32,963 00	23,823,987 19
Nov	4,626,886 00	940,885 00	66,972 00	23,516,661 00
Dec	4,821,765 00	1,700,843 00	81,638 00	34,226,332 00
Total	24,567,083 50	5,105,066 97	546,949 00	150,166,874 90

Totals Recapitulated.

July	$31,290,600 33
August	26,835,209 08
September	24,882,460 08
October	$26,190,722 28
November	30,081,604 00
December	40,830,378 00
Grand total of	$180,415,994 37

The Trade at New-York during the last week was active in the Export movement, and also in the payment of Customs on Foreign Merchandise for the Spring Trade. The Domestic Commission men had a less satisfactory week in Cotton Goods, owing to several heavy failures in Rhode Island. The Money market worked steadily at 6@7 ℔ cent., with exceptions at 5 ℔ cent. to the great Wall-street dealers in the Government Funds. Gold was also comparatively steady, part of the large Customs receipts being resold for Currency by the Assistant Treasurer. The Bank movement will show on the report this afternoon no important changes from last Monday. Their Currency Deposits are about a million and a quarter lower, and their Gold and Gold Notes a million less. The Loans will be nearly a million higher than on the previous report. The Foreign Exchanges were inclined to firmness near the close of the week, but chiefly to fix the rate on London at which some heavy South America and India credits had to be settled with the Bankers. The Stock Exchange continued to show a gradual increase of speculation in the Railway and Miscellaneous Shares, corresponding to the upward stir in the market about this time last Spring. The prominent interest on the Railway list was in Erie and Michigan Southern.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,601,700, against the total entries of $5,869,878, same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $5,041,946, against $3,669,361, same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $247,744, against $286,671 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,993,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 17,704 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 3,609.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1866, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to March 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$26,504,226
August	23,616,426
September	21,885,616
October	23,398,020
November	19,907,917
December	$19,500,081
January	20,852,368
February 25	25,494,240
March 9	4,734,103
March 16	4,601,700
Total since July 1	$190,493,871
Against same time last year	216,520,116
Decrease since July 1	$26,026,245

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since July 1, 1866, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to March 1, by months, and since semi-officially, by weeks:

July	$13,486,469
August	12,923,510
September	11,971,223
October	14,812,833
Nov	13,984,065
Dec	$17,413,537
Jan	13,448,647
February	15,452,566
March 6	4,492,584
March 13	5,041,946
Total since July 1	$123,026,200
Against same time last year	155,476,820
Decrease since July 1	$32,450,620
Gold, March 16, 1867	134⅝ ℔ cent.
Gold, March 17, 1866	129⅝ ℔ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since July 1:

July	$5,821,452
August	1,537,851
September	834,550
October	1,463,450
November	3,766,694
December	3,297,270
January	$2,723,762
February	2,124,161
March 2	759,182
March 9	476,613
March 16	247,744
Total since July 1	$22,932,321
Against same time last year	17,315,442
Increase since July 1	$5,616,879

The deliveries of California Gold at New-York since July 1:

July	$5,115,843
August	6,012,951
September	2,895,102
October	3,744,757
November	2,940,337
December	$4,443,554
January	2,482,309
February	1,739,898
March 6	828,514
March 13	244,888
Total since July 1	$33,458,213
Against same time last year	20,645,630
Increase since July 1	$12,812,583

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York office of the Treasury of the United States since July 1, 1866:

	Customs Received.	Gold Interest Paid.
July	$11,617,979	$5,873,378
August	12,700,094	356,765
September	12,474,076	2,630,532
October	11,507,697	218,121
November	8,087,584	14,786,261
December	5,924,075	1,722,406
January	9,520,384	7,485,945
February	11,452,204	521,832
March 2	740,000	1,544,400
March 9	3,961,000	811,080
March 16	2,993,000	177,700
Total	$90,978,093	$36,133,340
To date, 1866	96,448,614	31,765,688

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	134⅝@135⅛@134⅛
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	109⅞@109⅛
Consolidated 5-20s	106⅞@106⅛
First Series, 7.30s	105⅞@105⅜
Seconds and Thirds, 7.30s	105⅛@105⅛
U. S. 5 ℔ cents, 10-40s	98⅛@97⅞
New-York Central	103⅛@102½
New-York and Erie	59⅝@58⅞@59⅛
Rock Island	96⅞@96⅛@96
Michigan Southern	72⅞@74⅜@74⅛
Illinois Central	116@115
Hudson River	139@137
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	82⅞@82
Fort Wayne and Chicago	96⅝@95⅞
Northwestern	35½@35⅛
Almaden Quicksilver	37@38
Reading	102⅛@101⅜
Northwestern Preferred	63⅞@62⅞
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	27@26@25⅞
Mariposa Preferred	22@21
Cleveland and Toledo	117@118
Pacific Mail	126½@124⅛

The Gold Room was ⅛ to ⅜ per cent. firmer than the average sales of Friday, and left off about 134⅛ ℔ cent. The Customs demand of the day was $324,000, and for the whole week $2,993,000, of which about $1,000,000 was drawn from the Specie Deposits in Bank, and the Treasury probably sold about $1,500,000. The Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out amounted to $177,700. The receipts from California were $244,888, and the exports to Europe $247,744, mostly in California Gold bars. The Cash Gold was not so easy in the Gold Room or on the Street as earlier in the week. The Foreign Exchanges for Saturday's steamers left off 109@109⅛ on London for standard names, and not very strong.

The Public Funds were ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. firmer for the consolidated 5-20s, January and July, and there is an active funding going on of the First Series of 7.30s. The old 5-20s of 1862 were a fraction weaker than on Friday.

The Railway market opened in the morning at partially lower figures, but gained strength later in the day, and was quite buoyant in the Long Room, between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.—no regular Second Board being held on Saturday. Michigan Southern sold as high as 76 ℔ cent. from 74⅛ in the morning. The following quotations were made at the close:

	Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	97⅞	97⅝
U. S. 5-20s	109⅛	109⅛
U. S. 7-30s	105⅞	105⅝
N. Y. Central	103	103
Erie	59⅜	59⅝
Northwest	35½	35½
N. West Pref	63⅝	63⅛
Rock Island	96	96
Fort Wayne	96⅝	96⅛
Pacific Mail	125	124⅛
Hudson	137	137
Reading	102	101¾
Mich. Southern	74⅛	74⅝
Illinois Central	115	115¼
Pittsburgh	81⅝	82
Tennessee 6s	66½	66
Quicksilver	37¾	38
W. U. Telegraph	41⅜	41¾
Mariposa Pref	22	21½
Ohio Certificates	26	25⅞
American Gold	134⅝	134⅛
Bills on London	109	109

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., 1867	101
6 ℔ cent., 1868	102
6 ℔ cent. coupon, 1868	112⅛
6 ℔ cent. reg'd, 1881	108
500 & 1,000, 1881	108
5-20 registered, 1862	107
5-20 coupon, small	109
5-20 500 & 1,000	109⅛
5-20 registered, 1864	107⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000	107⅞
5-20 registered, 1865	107
5-20 500 & 1,000	107⅝
5-20 reg., 1865, new issue	106⅛
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	106⅜
Oregon W. L., 1881	105
Oregon W. L., ½ yr., 1881	105
5 ℔ cent. reg., 1871	100
5 ℔ cent. coupon, 1871	100
5 ℔ cent. reg., 1874	100
5 ℔ cent. cou., 1874	100
Reg. coupon, 1874	102
10-40 registered	97⅞
10-40 500 & 1,000	97⅞
7 3-10 1st series	105
7 3-10 2d series	105
7 3-10 3d series	105⅜

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	117
Union	116
America	130
Phenix	105
Tradesmen's	142
National	108
Merch'ts Exchange	107
Seventh Ward	110
State of New York	107
Commerce	116
Ocean	102½
American Exchange	115
Bank of the Repub.	114
Bank of N. America	105
Hanover	109
Irving	102
Corn Exchange	118
St. Nicholas	105
Imp'rs & Traders	112
Park	140
Central National	110½
First National	205
Fourth National	104

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	105
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	105
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103
Erie 1st mort. 1867	102
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1879	102½
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	91½
Erie 7s, 5th mort. 1888	88
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	98
Hud. R. 2d M., s. f. '85	102
Hud. R. 7s, conv. 1867	100
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M	93
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	97
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	98
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	101
Alton & T. H. 1st M	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	76
Chi. & N. W. West. S. F.	92
Chi. & N. W. Int'l B	91
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B	82
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	86½
Cons. 7 ℔ c. conv	81
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	85
Tol. & Wab. 1st M	91
Tol. & W. 2d M	78
Gt. Western 2d M. '93	72
Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M	94
Gal. & Chic. Ext	98
Gal. & Chic. 2d M	98
Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	101
N. J. Central 1st M	101
N. J. Central 2d M	102
Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	101½
Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	94
Cleve. & P. 4th mort	70
Chi. & Alton Income	90
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	89½
Joliet & Chic. 1st M	102
N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95

We have been requested to publish the following notice of an informal meeting of a portion of the Shareholders in the Michigan Southern Road, held on Saturday. The Stock continues to advance on the purpose of these and other parties, if possible, to control the April election of Directors, unless in the meantime a radical change of policy is indicated by the present management, whose promises have so long been kept to the ear and broken to the hope of the Stockholders, in respect to the Dividends confessedly earned on the property. Some of these gentlemen, it is known, undertook a sweeping revolution last Fall in the New-York Central Board to put themselves *in* and others *out* of the administration, because the property was not paying the Dividends which it ought to earn. To accomplish this purpose (which they did) they ran up this 6 ℔ cent. Stock from 93 to 123 ℔ cent. to secure all the proxies deemed necessary to make the change sure. Their friends ought not to affect surprise, now that the Michigan Southern, earning as much, if not more in proportion, but not suffered to pay anything, should advance materially from 71 or 73 ℔ cent. on the contemplated reform in *its* finances. It started from these points last Spring and ran up to 93 ℔ cent., on the mere promise of a Dividend, which was not kept:

> "At an informal meeting held to-day of stockholders of the Michigan Southern Railway Company, interested in certain reforms in the management of the affairs of the Company, it was resolved that public notice be given requesting the stockholders to see that their stock is properly registered in their own names before the closing of the transfer books on the 30th inst., and also asking their personal attendance at the annual meeting for the election of officers, to be held in April next. Another meeting is to be called preparatory to the election, when the names of the proposed new Board, pledged to the resumption of dividends, which it is believed the finances of the Company warrants, will be submitted."

The following is a sta'ement of the approximate earnings of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company during the month of February ult., compared with the same period of the year 1866:

	1867.	1866.
From freight	$349,491 41	$299,160 11
From passengers	148,803 00	155,538 11
From express matter	7,980 00	8,184 38
From mail	7,825 00	7,825 00
From rent of railway	7,083 33	7,083 33
From miscellaneous	1,640 00	3,195 31
Total	$522,822 74	$480,986 24
Earnings from Jan. 1 to Feb. 28	$1,082,948 09	$1,040,968 69

Earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company for the second week in March:

Second week in March, 1867	$167,140 48
Second week in March, 1866	142,821 11
Increase	$24,319 37

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railway Company have declared a half yearly Cash Dividend of 4 ℔ cent., payable on the 20th April—the transfers to close on the 10th. The new Board of Directors have also called a general meeting of their Shareholders to decide upon the disposition of the Income standing to their credit (but represented in the new Station property and equipment of the Road,) under the previous Administration of the Company. They have also determined to remove the Transfer Bonds in New-York to the Farmers' Trust Company. At present they are with Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., the Transfer Agents of the Fort Wayne Company. It is deemed best, although their gross receipts are divided, to hold the financial direction of the two Roads separate; at least until it can be discovered why one property should be able to earn and pay 10 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, and the equally honest income of 8 ℔ cent. ℔ annum withheld from the Stockholders of the other, as it had been for two years previous to the recent change of administration.

The New-York agents of the Hamburg line of steamers are to be earnestly congratulated upon the accession of another new ship, the *Hammonia*. She is not only a fine vessel in all her appointments and, as we further learn, most superbly finished for first-class passengers, but has made her first run to New-York, from Southampton, in the extraordinary time of nine days and four and a half hours.

It is creditable to the Fire Insurance Companies and Agencies of this City that Messrs. S. B. CHITTENDEN & Co., who presented their claims for the recent loss by fire on Broadway, to the total of $811,000, on Tuesday last, had been paid $740,000 of the amount by noon on Friday. The remainder is on out-of-town Companies, who will require to be advised by mail, through their Agents, of the particulars, for adjustment.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi-weekly auction sale of stocks and bonds this day, (Monday,) March 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum in Gold, payable in the City of New-York. For full particulars apply to FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Will receive SEVEN-THIRTY notes of all the series in exchange for the NEW 5-20 CONSOLIDATED BONDS, at the best market rates, which holders of seven-thirties will find to their advantage.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 16, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 10 bbls. Ashes, 2,244 bbls. Flour, 1,042 bags Corn Meal, 3,165 bushels Corn, 3,411 bushels Oats, 3,036 bbls. Pork, 571 pkgs. Cut Meats, 1,327 pkgs. Lard, 249 pkgs Beef and 242 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in moderate demand, at $8 87½@$8 50 for Pots, and $12 75@$13 25 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock 194 bbls.

COFFEE—A moderate inquiry prevails for Rio at full rates. Other kinds are inactive: Java at 24½c.@25c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra 17½c.@18½c.; Rio, 15½c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 16c.@16½c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in lively request, and has again advanced; Middlings 32c.@34c., chiefly within the range, ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 4,850 bales, against receipts of 1,512 bales. Messrs. COMSTOCK & ZEREGA notice the week's business thus: "We have to report for the week an irregular market, opening heavy with quotations barely maintained, but the encouraging advices from Liverpool and Manchester, and the steady decline of receipts at the ports, gave us an active speculative demand, and prices advanced 2 cents ℔ lb., closing firm at the advance. There is a fair amount of Cotton offering on the market, but holders are firm, and sales can readily be made at the quotation. The exports this week are 15,050 bales. The engagements for next week are 18,650. Freight by steam 9-16d.@⅝d.; by sail ⅜d.@7-16d. firm. The receipts at the ports for the week ending March 15 will be about 45,000 bales—a falling off of 3,000 bales from the last week's receipts. The receipts at all the ports with the exception of Texas, show a regular and permanent decline. The decline at the interior towns is still more marked, and show that the total receipts at the ports for the year can hardly exceed 1,800,000 bales. There is a fair business doing in the Cotton Goods Market, but prices are slightly reduced."

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	17,724
Receipts last week	19,813
Receipts preceding week	24,607
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	216,689
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	445,484
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Export clearances since Tuesday	6,518
Exports since Jan. 1	124,725
Exports since Sept. 1	244,620
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	225,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,448,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	793,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	620,000

The receipts of Cotton at all Ports from 1st of September to 8th of March have been as follows:

Ports.	Bales.
Texas	123,000
New-Orleans	583,000
Mobile	198,500
Savannah	184,500
Charleston	114,000
Florida	42,000
New-York, North Carolina, Virginia, Baltimore, and by Railroad	162,500
Other ports	30,000
Grand total	1,437,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand to-day, and held more firmly—in most instances at an advance of 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl. Sales since our last have been 9,800 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 15@$10 45; common to good Extra State at $10 60@$11 40; good to choice do. do. at $11 45@$12 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 20@$12 30 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 15	@$10 45
Extra State	10 00	@12 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 40	@14 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 20	@12 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 35	@15 00
Extra Genesee	12 50	@15 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 00	@17 00

Southern Flour has been buoyant in price, but not very active. Sales have been reported of 450 bbls., at $10 75@$12 35 for ordinary to fair extra, and $12 40@$16 75 for fair to choice extra do. ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair demand at $10@$15 for extra, ℔ bbl.; sales 840 bbls. Rye Flour continues in good request at from $7 25@8 15 ℔ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal is in demand at $5@$5 25 for Western and Pennsylvania; $5 15@$5 25 for Jersey; $5 25 for Marsh's Caloric, $5 25 for Baltimore and $5 45@$5 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 1,600 sacks, at $13 65@$15 ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been in request, and desirable lots of Spring have been quoted about 2c. a bushel. Sales since our last, 22,000 bushels, including common No. 1 Spring, at $2 50; No. 3 to No. 2 Spring, $2 30@$2 45; White Michigan on private terms; Amber State, $3 10, and White California at about $3 ℔ bushel. Corn has been unusually active, opening at a material advance, then receding 2c. to 3c. a bushel from the highest rates, and finally rallying about 1c. a bushel from the lowest figures, closing in favor of sellers. Sales since our last, 294,000 bushels at $1 18@@$1 21, closing at $1 19 for mixed Western in store; $1 20@$1 23 for mixed Western afloat; $1 17@$1 22 for new Yellow and White Jersey, Southern and Western ℔ bushel. Oats have been in good request, and on the advance. We quote: Chicago, Milwaukee, Michigan and Ohio at 65c.@70c.; and State at 71½c.@73½c. ℔ bushel; sales, 117,000 bushels. Barley has been in demand at firmer rates. Sales since our last, 56,000 bushels, at $1 20@$1 25 for Canada West, free; 95c.@96c. for do. in bond, 88c.@90c. for Western, and $1 15@$1 18 for State, ℔ bushel. Barley Malt continues in demand at $1 25@$1 35 ℔ bushel. Rye is in active demand at rising prices. Sales, 41,000 bushels, at $1 28@$1 32 for Western, $1 32 for Canada, and $1 38@$1 42 for State, ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River is very scarce and is in request at $1 50@$1 60 for shipment, and $1 75@$1 95 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw, $1 25@$1 62 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair demand, including new at 35c.@70c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also, new foreign at 58c.@85c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 135,944 hides and 80 bales do.; sales 38,200 hides, and 106 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 4,700 Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs., part 19c., gold, usual selection; 4,000 Dry Montevideo, 21@23 lbs., 17½c.@18½c., gold, usual selection; 2,000 Dry Corrientes, 22 lbs., private terms; 2,500 Dry Rio Grande Cow, 20 lbs., 17½c., gold, usual selection; 2,000 dry Rio Grande Cow, to arrive, 20 lbs., private terms; 7,000 dry Orinoco, 20 lbs., private terms; 8,200 dry California, 23 lbs., private terms; 2,400 dry California, 23 lbs., 18½c., gold, usual selection; 500 dry West Indies, 19 lbs., private terms; 300 dry Texas, 23 lbs., private terms; 700 dry Southern, 18 lbs., private terms; 1,000 dry Singapore Buffalo, 32 lbs., private terms; 2,900 City Slaughter Ox, 75 lbs., part 11½c.@11¾c., currency; 166 bales Calcutta Cow, to arrive, 10 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 247,900, (same time last year 293,800; year before 224,100,) and 180 bales as follows: 194,000 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, (Hides and Kips;) 8,800 dry Orinoco; 1,500 dry Rio Grande; 4,000 dry California; 3,500 dry Central American; 2,700 dry and salted Matamoras; 5,600 dry Texas and Southern; 14,500 dry African; 2,200 dry Porto Cabello; 2,500 dry and dry salted Bahia; 10,600 wet salted Buenos Ayres; 180 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The week's business in Sole, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—We note a fair, general demand; sales were about equal to receipts. Eastern jobbers and manufacturers are buying, frequently in parcels of moderate extent, to supply immediate wants. Light weights of all kinds, Orinoco middle, and choice tanneries of Buenos Ayres show considerable firmness; other kinds are rather easier. *Oak Sole*—Both manfucturers and dealers have purchased freely during the week. Prices may be quoted firmer than heretofore. Week's receipts of sole leather about 47,000 sides. We quote: *Sole*—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 34c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 18c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 29c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 29c.@30½c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 27c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 24c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 34c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ℔ lb.

METALS—Have been more freely offered and have been depressed, in the absence of anything like an active demand. We quote Ingot Copper at 25c.@25½c. ℔ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $43 50@$44; Scotch Pig, $49@$45; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $92 50@$100 ℔ ton; Pig Lead, $6 50@$6 87½ ℔ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6¼c.@6½c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Straits Tin, 21½c.@21¾c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Banca Tin, 24½c.@24½c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Zinc, 10½c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Continue in slack demand, including Porto Rico at 60c.@70c.; Cuba at 43c.@55c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@90c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet to-day, including Spirits Turpentine at 71c.@73c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $5 50; Resin at $4@$11 75 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 25; Pitch, $4 25@$4 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Are in very moderate demand, including Crude Whale at 80c.@90c.; Bleached Whale at 95c.@$1; Crude Sperm at $2 65@$2 70; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 16; Red Oil at 62c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 33@$1 34 for English and American, ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in moderate demand at from 15½c.@16½c. for Crude, 25c.@28c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 42c.@44c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in brisk request, since our last, especially new Western Mess, which advanced materially, closing irregularly. Sales have been reported of 5,750 bbls., in lots, at $23@$24 06¼ for new City and Western Mess, closing at $23 87 for new Western Mess; $21 75@$22 50 cash, and regular way, for one-year-old City and Western Mess; $17 75@$18 75 for Prime; $20@$20 25@$21 75 for Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 3,450 bbls. new Mess, for forward delivery, including sellers' and buyers' option, March, April and May, at $23 62@$24 25 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request at 9c.@10½c. for Shoulders, and 12½c.@15c. for Hams, ℔ lb. Sales equal to 1,100 pkgs. Bacon is in good demand and firmer; sales 1,235 boxes, part at 11½c.@11½c. for Short Rib; 10½c.@11c. for Long Rib; 10½c.@10½c. for Cumberland Cut, and 11½c.@12½c. for Short Clear, ℔ lb. Lard has been in good request at advancing prices; sales since our last 1,250 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13c. for inferior to prime old, and 12½c.@13½c. for new, ℔ lb. Small lots of very choice new bring a shade higher prices. Sales were also made of 1,000 pkgs. for April delivery at 13½c. Dressed Hogs are altogether nominal. Beef is in request at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $17@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 350 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive at from $33@$36 25 for India Mess, and $30 50@$33 for Prime Mess ℔ tierce; Beef Hams are in demand at $37@$40 50 ℔ bbl.; sales 280 bbls., part to arrive. Butter continues in limited demand at 23c.@35c. for State, and 36c.@38c. for fancy do., and 11c.@28c. for poor to prime Western, ℔ lb. Cheese rules dull and heavy, at 10c.@20c. ℔ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℔ lb.	34	@37
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb.	35	@39
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℔ lb.	33	@36
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb.	30	@33
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb.	34	@37
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℔ lb.	30	@33
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℔ lb.	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities ℔ lb.	25	@28
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb.	30	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℔ lb.	20	@28
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb.	30	@31
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb.	25	@27
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to prime, ℔ lb.	25	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb.	14	@15
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb.	15	@25
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb.	13	@15
Western States—firkins, common, ℔ lb.	11	@12
Rolls, State, good to prime, in cloths	20	@25
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	20	@25
Rolls, poor to good	15	@18

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb.	19	@20
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb.	18	@19
Factory Dairies, Western, ℔ lb.	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb.	18	@19
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb.	16	@18
Farm Dairies, Western, ℔ lb.	16	@18
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℔ lb.	10	@15
Farm Dairies, Common, ℔ lb.	15	@16

SKINS—Deer are inactive and declining. We quote: Honduras, 55c.@57½c.; San Juan, 50c.; Sisal, 55c.; Vera Cruz, 55c.; Chagres, 52½c.@55c.; Puerto Cabello, 45c.; Para, 60c., in gold, ℔ lb. Goat have been in fair request, but sales have been restricted by the disparity in views of buyers and sellers. Some transactions, however, have been effected in Mexican and other grades at about our quotations. The stock is large and well assorted. We quote: Matamoras, 45c.; Buenos Ayres, 35c.; Payta, 34c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Curacoa, 55c.@57c., currency; Cape, 37½c.@40c., currency; Madras, 47½c.@50c. each.

SUGARS—Have been less sought after, and rather heavy to-day. Sales since our last 650 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@12½c. and 154 boxes Havana at 12½c.@13c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are quiet at from 13½c.@15½c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 45,000 lbs. at 11½c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 108,000 lbs. at 10½c.@11½c.; also 51,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been very quiet at about previous prices.

WOOL—A fair manufacturing inquiry prevails for desirable lots, especially of domestic, at firmer though irregular prices. The reported sales since our last include 274,000 lbs. domestic fleece at from 48c.@75c.; 117,000 lbs. domestic pulled at from 42c.@52c.; 90,000 lbs. California at 26c.@32c.; 110,000 lbs. Texas at 26c.@33c.; 18,000 lbs. Noils on private terms; 25,000 lbs. Canada combing at 72c.; 420 bales Mestiza, part at 33c.@44c.; and about 530 bales Donskoi and other foreign, on private terms.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 3,200 bales Cotton, at 3-16d.@7-16d., by sailing vessel, and ⅜d.@⅝d. by steamer, ℔ lb.; 28,000 bushels Corn, at 5¼d., by sailing vessel, and 6¼d. by steamer, ℔ bushel, and about 7,500 bbls. Petroleum, mostly at 5s.@5s. 3d. ℔ bbl. For other ports very moderate engagements were reported.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Saturday, March 16.

FLOUR less active, and holders firm and demand an advance of 10c.@25c.; sales at $10 25 for Red Winter, $9 90@$11 50 for common to choice Spring Extras. No. 2 WHEAT is in large speculative inquiry, and advanced 5c.; sales at $2 05@$2 08, and firm at the outside; No. 1—small sales at $2 38 for Winter receipts. CORN is in large speculative inquiry and further advanced 3c.@3½c.; the established sales range from 86c.@87½c. for No. 1, and 72c.@73c. for rejected. OATS active and firm, with an advance of 1c.; 100,000 bushels changed hands at 45½c. for Winter, and 47c.@48c. for fresh receipts of No. 2, in store. RYE unsettled and less active, and nominally declined 4c.@5c. for Winter receipts; No. 1 sold at $1 15@$1 20; No. 2, fresh receipts, at $1 17. BARLEY is in good demand and unchanged; No. 2, in store, sold at 75½c.@78c., according to location. The favorable tenor of New-York advices strengthened MESS PORK, and there was an advance of 75c.@$1; sales at $22 25@$22 50. Extra Prime Pork higher; sales of 600 bbls. at $18. BULK MEATS quiet; sales of short rib Middles at 10½c. for loose; Cumberland 9½c. for loose. BEEF HAMS firm at $40 ℔ bbl. LARD active and advanced ½c.; sales of 1,000 tierces and 400 bbls. prime steam at 12½c.@12½c. Dressed HOGS very quiet; the season is about closed; sales are meagre at $8 80@$9. Live Hogs firm and steady at $6 60@$7 40 for medium to choice. BEEF CATTLE firm, and there is a better feeling in the market for better grades; sales at $5 25@$5 75 for medium to fair, and $6 50 for good to choice shipping. RECEIPTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 87,000 centals Wheat, 9,000 centals Corn. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 3,800 centals Wheat, 2,600 centals Corn.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, March 16.

FLOUR firm and in good demand for higher grades at last quotations. WHEAT scarce; No. 2 Spring, $2 30; No. 1 Winter, $2 90. CORN firmer and in good demand, closing at 64c.@65c. for No. 1 in the elevator, and 80c. in sacks. OATS firmer at 53½c. in the elevator, closing with no sellers below 54c. RYE, $1 40 in the morning, but news from Chicago caused buyers to withdraw; at the close the stock was light and in the hands of parties who were not disposed to make any concessions. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON was held at higher prices; Middling, 28½c.@29c., and not active, with no sales over 29c.; receipts of the week, 3,200 bales, and from September, 100,000 bales, against 124,000 bales for the same time last season. MESS PORK—$22 for Country, and $22 50 for City; the latter was held mostly at $22 at the close. BULK MEATS very firm, and holders asking higher prices; 100,000 pounds sold at 8c.@9c.; an advance of ½c.@¾c. was asked at the close. BACON advanced ½c., with a fair demand; Shoulders, 9½c.; Sides, 11½c.; Clear Ribs, 12c.; Clear, 12½c. LARD, 12½c. for city, and 12½c. for country; but little offering. BUTTER firm and in good demand. PROVISIONS steady. SUGAR CURED HAMS, 15c. COFFEE, 25c.@27c. Gold, 133¼ buying. Exchange firm at par buying.

OSWEGO, Saturday, March 16.

FLOUR is in active demand, chiefly from New-England, Pennsylvania and this State, and the market has advanced 25c. ℔ bbl. on all grades; sales of 2,200 bbls. at $12 for No. 1 Spring; 13 50 for Red Winter; $14 75 for White, and $15 25@$15 50 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR dull but unchanged at $7; BUCKWHEAT FLOUR in moderate demand and steady at $8. WHEAT is firm, with a fair inquiry; included in the sales are 360 bbls. No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 70, and 150 bbls. White Michigan at $3 10. CORN and other grains are quiet and the quotations are nominal. CORN MEAL—$2 60@$2 70 ℔ 100 lbs., and $1 30@$1 40 ℔ 50 lb. sacks. MILL FEED firm. SHORTS are selling at $24@$25; SHIPSTUFFS at $28@$30, and MIDDLINGS at $36 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston 86c.; to New-York 70c.; to Albany and Schenectady 50c.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 16.

COTTON firm at 27c. for Middling. TOBACCO firm but unchanged. FLOUR—Low grades firm; medium and high grades advanced 25c.@50c.; superfine, $7 75@$10; extra, $10 25@$10 75; double extra, $10@$13 50; choice, $14@$15. WHEAT—Little doing; choice Fall, $5 10; fancy, $5 20. CORN firm at $1 57@$1 78. OATS dull; $1 95@$2 offered for round lots; Canada scarce and stiff at $2 60@$3 02 for prime to choice Spring and $4 33 for choice Fall. MESS PORK shows an advancing tendency, $22 50 being refused. BACON active at 9½c.@9½c. for shoulders, 11½c.@11½c. for rib sides, 12½c. for clear sides and 15½c. for sugar-cured canvased hams. BULK MEATS—9½c. for rib sides, 10c. for hams. WHISKY firm at $2 15.

BUFFALO, Saturday, March 16.

FLOUR—Spring is firm; sales of 800 bbls. at $11 35@$11 50. WHEAT is in fair demand and steady; sales of one car load of Canada Spring at $2 40; one car load of Amber Canada at $2 60; 5,000 bushels White Canada at $2 70@$2 90. New CORN 1c. better; sales 20 car loads at 92c.@93c. on the State line track; old mixed Western at 96c. in store. OATS, RYE and HIGHWINES unchanged. SEEDS steady. New MESS PORK held at $22 50@$23. LARD quiet at 13c.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, March 16.

FLOUR firm and active. WHEAT firm; No. 1, $2 35 per bushel; No. 2, $2 20; No. 3, $2; rejected, $1 75@$1 76. OATS firm at 54c. for No. 1. CORN advanced to 75c. for new shelled. PROVISIONS advancing; MESS PORK $22@$22 50. RECEIPTS—200 bbls. Flour, 7,500 centals Wheat, 500 centals Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,100 bbls. flour, 2,600 centals Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, March 16.

FLOUR unchanged; Superfine, $9 50@$10. WHEAT nominal. CORN firm at 69c.@71c. in bulk. OATS, 64c.@65c. RYE, $1 45. MESS PORK, $21 75. BACON—Shoulders, 9½c.@9½c.; Clear Sides, 12½c.@12½c. LARD, in tierces, 12½c. RIO COFFEE, 24½c.@26½c. Raw WHISKY, free, $2 25. Sales of 130 hhds. prime TOBACCO at $2 30@$23.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, March 16.

COTTON—Middling Upland firm at 29c.@30c. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 65c.; business small, but prices firm.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, March 16.

COTTON active and advancing; sales 260 bales; Middlings, 29½c.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE—TWO BAY HORSES—ONE 14 hands high for $350; another 15½, $150. Apply at No. 1,385 3d-av., between 85th and 86th sts.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—MME. A. S. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., will move her establishment to No. 32 East 18th-st., the 1st of May.

LOST AND FOUND.

BANK BOOK LOST—ON THE BOWERY Savings Bank, No. 216,647: the finder will receive the thanks of the owner by leaving it at the bank.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 18,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 1 Cooper Institute.

FRANKLIN & SPROULL DO EXTRACT TEETH WITHOUT PAIN at No. 31 Bible House, corner of 9th-st. and 3d-av. ONE DOLLAR for the first tooth, and FIFTY CENTS for each additional.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys" National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

DRY GOODS

1867. SPRING 1867.

AND SUMMER NOVELTIES

AT RETAIL.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

have now open, and constantly receiving per steamers, a large and well-selected stock of all the leading styles and fabrics introduced this season, in

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN DRESS GOODS,

PLAIN COLORED "POULT DE SOIES,"

"TAFFETAS," "FAILLES,"

MOIRE ANTIQUES,

BRIDAL SATINS AND SILKS,

CHENE, CHECKED, STRIPED AND FIGURED SILKS,

TRIMMING SATINS,

IN RICH AND MEDIUM QUALITIES.

BLACK SILKS, SATINS, ANTIQUES, &c.,

of all the standard manufacturers, and unsurpassed by ANY establishment in

EXTENT OF STOCK, VARIETY, FINISH AND PRICE.

"PIM'S" AND FRENCH POPLINS,

PARIS GRENADINES, GAZE CHAMBRAIS, BAREGES,

ORGANDIES, JACONETS, PLAIN AND CHENE "YAK" CLOTHS,

MOURNING GOODS DEPARTMENT,

replete with every Novelty in the line.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR, CASHMERE, PAISLEY AND WOOL SHAWLS.

BLACK THREAD LACE POINTS,

of exquisite design and quality.

ALSO,

A choice stock of

BLACK AND WHITE LLAMA LACE POINTS,

LADIES', GENTS' AND MISSES' FURNISHING GOODS,

RICH POINT AND APPLIQUE LACES, in great variety,

PARIS EMBROIDERIES AND HANDKERCHIEFS.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT FOR CHILDREN.

BAPTISMAL ROBES, FRENCH EMBROIDERED PIQUE SUITS, CLOAKS, CAPS, &c.,

IN STOCK AND MADE TO ORDER.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, CLOAKINGS,

LINEN DRILLS, DUCKS, MARSEILLES, PIQUES,

HOUSEKEEPING AND WHITE GOODS,

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS, CAMBRICS,

A NEW LINE OF BALMORAL SKIRTINGS AND SKIRTS,

BLANKETS, QUILTS, TOILET COVERS AND FLANNELS,

HOSIERY AND GLOVES IN EVERY VARIETY.

OPERA SACKS AND CLOAKS,

CLOTH EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST SACKS.

CLOTH GARMENTS,

SUITABLE FOR EARLY SPRING WEAR.

LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,

VESTIBULE LACE,

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, CORNICES, BANDS, PINS, &c., &c.

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

CANAL CORNER MERCER-ST.

LINENS A SPECIALTY.

MILLIKEN & CO.,

NO. 76 BROADWAY,

offer at low prices a large and complete assortment of IRISH LINENS OF THE BEST BRANDS, BED AND TABLE LINEN of the best Irish, Scotch and Barnsley makes, together with a complete assortment of TOWELS, DIAPERS, L. C. HANDKERCHIEFS, and everything else in the Linen line, to which they invite the attention of housekeepers and others in want of such goods.

SPECIAL SALE OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

MESSRS. WHITE, WHITMAN & CO.,

NOS. 234 AND 235 BROADWAY,

Having sold at auction their entire stock of damaged clothing by the late fire, as well as all undesirable stock, now offer

FOR CASH, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

UNTIL APRIL 1,

OUR RESERVED STOCK

OF

FINE CHOICE CLOTHING,

Manufactured for first-class retail and jobbing trade, at

ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICES.

NOS. 234 AND 235 BROADWAY, THIRD FLOOR.

P. S.—In our Custom Department we have a new and splendid line of piece goods, of our own importation, for the Spring trade.

3,500 YARDS EMBROIDERED AND machine edging and insertion, new fresh patterns, just opened, at half the usual prices. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS, including the very latest Spring styles.

RICH SILKS, GRENADINES,
IRISH POPLINS, BAREGES,
FRENCH POPLINS, CAMBRICS, &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SPRING SHAWLS, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, CLOAKINGS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c. A full assortment

AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NOVELTIES FOR SPRING. In the ladies' and juveniles' furnishing department, BREAKFAST ROBES, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, INFANTS' WARDROBES, UNDER CLOTHING, BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX, CORSETS, CHILDREN'S HATS, CAPS, &c., &c. Ready made or made to order.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST., Have now open and ready for inspection a large and choice assortment of CARPETS, embracing the following, viz.: AXMINSTER, WILTON, VELVET, BRUSSELS, Tapestry, 3-ply and Ingrain, and Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry and Venetian Stair to match; also, Oil-cloths, Bordered Druggets, English Druggets, Stair Druggets and Oil-cloths, Wilton and Velvet Rugs and Mats, and Brussels, Sheepskin, Cocoa and Wool Bordered Mats in great variety.

TO FAMILIES VISITING THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

CACHMIRES AND LACES,
COMPAGNIE DES INDIS,
80 RUE RICHELIEU, 80.

Messrs. VERDE DELISLE, the proprietors, respectfully desire to inform the American ladies who visit the French capital, that they will find at their establishment the largest and richest assortment of CACHMIRES and LACES in the world, at prices that will sustain any and every comparison. The fabriques of the Company, located in every lace district of France and Belgium, and in all of the shawl districts of India, enable them to sell at the price of manufacturers instead of merchants, as well as to produce designs EXCLUSIVELY THEIR OWN. English is CURRENTLY SPOKEN IN THE ESTABLISHMENT. N. B.—The proprietors pay no commissions to any parties to bring customers to the house.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S, No. 729 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, INFANTS' WARDROBES, CHILDREN'S CLOAKS and SUITS, GABRIELLE DRESSES, CAPES and BONNETS, SLIPS, WAISTS, APRONS, BANDS, BIBS, SHOES, SPENCERS, CORSETS, &c., &c. FRENCH LINGERIE FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN. LARGE STOCK OF EMBROIDERED YOKES, CHEMISE BANDS, DRAWERS, TRIMMINGS, NIGHTGOWN SETS, &c. INITIALS AND MONOGRAMS EMBROIDERED TO ORDER FOR HANDKERCHIEFS, TABLE LINEN AND BEDCLOTHES, STAMPED GOODS of every description.

BLACK THREAD LACES, VEILS, COIFFEURS and barbes, point, guipure and point applique laces at remarkably low prices. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

MME. DEMOREST'S SECOND GRAND Spring opening of patterns, THURSDAY, March 21; will present on that occasion all the new Spring designs for ladies' and children's dress, with many other novelties. No. 473 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
On MONDAY, MARCH 18,
will largely replenish all their
POPULAR STOCKS
of silks, dress goods, embroideries, laces, cloaks, sacques, French and India camels' hair shawls, housekeeping goods, carpets, &c., &c.,
WITHOUT ANY ADVANCE IN PRICES,
notwithstanding the largely increased tariff duties.
BROADWAY and 10TH-ST.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. — E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 477 Broadway. In order to make room for Spring Goods, and to close up the affairs of the old firm, the whole stock, in all about $50,000 worth of the finest LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, will be offered for this month at prices that will command an IMMEDIATE SALE. BENNETT WILLIAMS.

BUY YOUR WINDOW SHADES OF THE MANUFACTURER. Factory and Salesroom Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-st., JAY C. WEMPLE & CO.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS. Have returned from Europe with my Spring assortment, which I will sell on MONDAY, 18th March. J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., Third door from Amity. P. S.—Will move to No. 32 East 20th-st. the 1st of May.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.—Elegant novelties in dresses, morning robes, under-garments, and bridal trousseaux. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

UNDERGARMENTS, NIGHT DRESSES, chemises, drawers, slips, baptismal robes, waists, &c., &c., all reduced to cost price. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

KID GLOVES REDUCED IN PRICE. $1 50 for the best, $1 25 for the seconds; every pair warranted. Also, fabric gloves at low prices. N. B.—Paris flowers, wreaths, &c., just received; new styles. W. J. ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

LINENS, TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, Towelings, Hdkfs., Muslins, Blankets, Quilts, &c., at retail, low. GRAHAM'S Linen Warehouse, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, bet. Broadway and Cooper Institute.

2,500 YARDS REAL VALENCIENNES edgings, laces and insertions at less than gold prices. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

CLOTHING.

STANDARD HALL,
No. 435 Grand-st., New-York,
OPPOSITE ST. MARY'S CHURCH.
GREAT SALE OF CUSTOM-MADE BROADWAY CLOTHING, WITHOUT RESERVE.
15,000 FINE GARMENTS!

Consisting of gents' coats, (all kinds,) pants and vests, made of the best materials, in the most fashionable styles,

FOR FOURTEEN DAYS ONLY, COMMENCING THIS MORNING.

These goods will be sold for one-half the cost of manufacture, (or about 60 per cent. under tailors' prices,) and selling price of each garment marked in plain figures.

The sale will be open until 9 each evening, to give those occupied during the day an opportunity to array themselves handsomely at less than half the prices charged at tailoring establishments.

2,500 fine vests for $2 50 to $3 37; cost $5 50 to $7 50 to make!!

ROUSS & BELL,
NO. 435 GRAND-ST.

N. B.—Money returned if goods don't suit.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

MME. VALENCIA'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, 124th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Harlem.—Madame has a vacancy for two more boarders. The location is pleasant and healthy, and the comforts of a home may be enjoyed, with the advantages of a classical and finished education. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Chas. L. Jones', No. 843 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—Eighteen instructors; eight departments; $300 a year. No extras (except piano music.) Term opens April 15. Lewis' gymnasium for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, for young gentlemen from 7 to 18 years. Day and boarding scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete instruction; gymnastics. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 83d-st. PROF. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE, SEMINARY HILL, NEWBURGH ON THE HUDSON.—English, French and Classical School for 25 boys, commences Summer session April 1. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically, as used in the best New-York houses. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

BOOK-KEEPING $10, WRITING $5.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, by special request will form a few cheap classes this week; applicants for this course must secure seats immediately; gentlemen can secure private rooms.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. Terms reasonable. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE—HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding school for ten boys. Pleasant location. Terms moderate. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family.

A YOUNG LADY WILL GIVE LESSONS on the piano at $10 per quarter in advance, at her own or pupil's residence; thorough instruction will be guaranteed. Apply at No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address MISS EMILY NELSON.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, Fishkill, N. Y.; terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address the principal, REV. W. PECK.

MORNING SCHOOL—ALSO, CLASSES IN drawing, painting and music, at Miss BLACKWELL'S studio, No. 1,193 Broadway.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GRADUATE OF Yale would give instruction at his own or pupil's residence, in the Classics, Elocution and English, including higher Mathematics. Address Prof. W. P. B., A. M., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS WANTED—FOR ALL branches and to report all vacancies paying from $400 to $2,000. Address the AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 532 Broadway, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German University, desires a few additional pupils in German at a moderate charge. Address S. O., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.

A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver: the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT, Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812, of this City and adjacent counties, will meet at the office of Gen. H. Raymond, No. 4 City Hall-place, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 18th and 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., on business of importance.
H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
ABRAHAM DALLY, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

$100 DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE paid for information that will lead to the detection of the hackman that ran over a gentleman on Wednesday evening, March 13, about 7½ o'clock P. M., at the corner of Broadway and 22d-st. Address Post-office Box No. 2,460 New-York City.

FOR SALE—A COMPOUND ACHROMATIC Microscope, with ¼ inch, ½ inch and 1½ inch object-glasses, 3 eye-pieces and condenser: fitted in black walnut case, with drawers, and 75 mounted objects; all in perfect order; price $125. Address ROBERT H. WILLIAMS, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS 75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

TWO CHILDREN ARE OFFERED FOR adoption by a lady in reduced circumstances, whose husband is dead. One is a girl seven years of age, the other a boy of three years; are healthy, intelligent and prepossessing. Apply at the bakery, No. 205 Greenwich-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO BE informed of the whereabouts of Mrs. SEYMOUR F. PHELPS. I have some valuable papers belonging to her, which were left in my care by Mr. Seymour F. Phelps, which she can have by addressing MARY ANN LONG, Troy, N. Y.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE BRUSH FACTORY, No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York (Harper's Building.) All articles at the lowest factory prices. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

MARBLE MANTELS.—350 MANTELS ON hand of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next 60 days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantel Warerooms, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ITALIAN OPERA. IL TROVATORE. Cast including Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Mme. Natali Testa, Mazzoleni, Bellini, Bacello.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, The Richings' grand English Opera, THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN; OR, ST. PATRICK'S DAY. Lady Don as Kathleen.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, HAMLET. Edwin Booth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FAST FAMILY. Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert Robinson, Fisher, Holland, Young, Miss Mary Barrott, Miss E. Chapman, Madeline Henriques, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Fanny Green, Miss Scott, Miss Timony.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS IN IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE. ALL HALLOW EVE AND LATEST FROM NEW-YORK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. G. L. Fox as Pheneas and the Deacon.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK. The entire company from the Olympic Theatre, New-York.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7½. [illegible]-HOUSES. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 20,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE RUNNELS FAMILY, ACTING DOGS, ACROBATIC FEATS AND GROUPINGS, HINDOO MIRACLES, &c.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, George Christy every night, Otto Burbank, J. T. Boyer and R. Hughes.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING. CINDER-LEON, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, and THE BLACK CROOK, PATTI IN PARIS, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; L'ESCAMOTEUR and his FAIRY SINGING BIRDS.

UNION HALL.
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Dispatches by Atlantic Cable state that the apprehensions of an outbreak in Ireland yesterday were unfounded. Everything is quiet in the island, and the Police are active in making arrests. The Liverpool Fenians were also quiet, and no disturbance occurred in that city.

The new Reform Bill will be introduced into Parliament to-day. It proposes a material extension of the suffrage.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, with advices to the 7th inst., reached this City yesterday morning. Cork papers of the 7th give us full and interesting details of the commencement of the Fenian outbreak in Ireland.

CONGRESS.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced in the Senate Saturday a resolution directing the Committee on Retrenchment to make a minute examination into the methods adopted by the Treasury Department for printing bonds, notes and securities, and whether or not there has been any fraudulent issues made. Mr. CHANDLER reported a bill providing for an abatement of duties on damaged goods imported into the United States. The Supplementary Reconstruction Bill came up in Committee of the Whole, and various amendments were proposed and debated. The principal one, offered by Mr. HOWARD, changing the form of the oath to be administered to registered voters in the rebel States, compelling each one to swear that he was not disfranchised on any account, was, after a lengthy discussion, negatived. An amendment offered by Mr. EDMUNDS requiring that one-half of all the registered voters in each rebel State shall vote on the question of the ratification of the new State Constitutions, was agreed to. At 7:15, after having been discussed nearly the whole afternoon, the bill was reported to the House. Mr. DRAKE offered an amendment, which was agreed to, providing that after the voters shall have been registered they shall decide at an election whether or not a Constitutional Convention shall be held. Mr. HOWARD's amendment in regard to the oath in the first section was agreed to. Other amendments were considered and acted upon, and the bill was passed.

The House was not in session.

GENERAL NEWS.

A suit has been brought at Buffalo by the owners of an elevator recently destroyed by fire, against the owner of a propeller, in which the fire is claimed to have originated. Damages are claimed in the sum of $150,000, and it is alleged that the destruction of the elevator was the result of carelessness on the part of those in charge of the propeller.

A cable dispatch received in Boston, on Saturday, states the ship *Bosphorus* had been wrecked in Valencia Bay, Spain, no date, in March. She was built at Bangor, Me., in 1864, rated A 2, and registered 1,500 tons, but hailed from St. John, N. B., although it is supposed she was owned and insured in the United States.

A civil suit at Hastings, Minnesota, against THOMAS EAGAN, who killed a soldier in Dakotah County in 1864, has resulted in a verdict of $1,846 damages to the widow of the murdered man. EAGAN had previously been tried for murder and acquitted.

The Parliament of Nova Scotia met at Halifax on Saturday. The Governor, in his speech, congratulated the Province on its prosperous condition and the success of the confederation movement.

A cabinet factory at Warren, O., was burnt yesterday, involving a loss of $10,000, on which there was $3,000 insurance.

The fire in Albany, Ga., on Saturday, destroyed the business portion of the town. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

It is stated that JOHN F. RENCER recently absconded from Columbus City, Iowa, with about $30,000 of the people's money.

The Governor of Indiana has signed a bill relieving banks from the payment of City tax.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Metropolitan Excise Board held a meeting Saturday, all the Commissioners being present, at which it was resolved to rescind all licenses which were granted last May, but which had not been taken up by the parties who applied for them. Liquor-dealers who have violated the Excise Law, to the number of twenty-six, are to be notified to appear on Thursday and answer the charges against them.

The steamer *Hammonia*, which left Southampton at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 6th inst., arrived at Sandy Hook on the evening of the 15th, at 7 o'clock, having made the trip in nine days and ten hours, including the difference of time of five hours. She averaged 305 miles a day.

An eloquent sermon on Ritualism was delivered yesterday morning by Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY at the Church of the Incarnation. A sermon on the same subject was delivered by Rev. Dr. TYNG at the Church of the Ascension.

On Saturday night a desperate attempt was made by three unknown men to murder an old man named BEACHINGER and his son, keeper of a small hotel on the plank road leading from Jersey City to Newark.

The Rev. Dr. VERMILYE preached the opening discourse of the Sunday-school Institute in the Dutch Reformed Church, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, last evening. There was a large and attentive congregation present.

A large number of bids for one year leases of Corporation property were opened by the Comptroller on Saturday. In many cases the bids were not up to the present rentals.

Domestic produce was in very good demand on Saturday, and the leading articles were firmer. Foreign merchandise was quiet. Heavier freight engagements were reported, chiefly from Liverpool.

Our National Debt and Our National Resources.

We publish in another column a comprehensive and impressive statement of the RESOURCES upon which we may rely for payment of the National Debt. It is there shown that the productive power of this country is far greater than that of any other country in the world,—and it points out several directions in which this power may be rapidly and indefinitely increased. An increase of capital and of labor, and especially of the means of access to the vast mineral and agricultural wealth of the central regions of the continent, are referred to as of special importance.

No man who knows anything about this country can doubt its *ability* to pay the public debt. There is no doubt that it *can* pay, both interest and principal, as they may fall due. But whether it *will* pay or not is quite another question. As things stand now we have no doubt. The people are for paying it, and are willing to be taxed as heavily as necessity requires. They are not for paying it at once; they do not believe that a debt incurred for the good of the nation through all coming time, should be paid by one generation alone. The war against rebellion was waged quite as much for the benefit of their posterity as for that of the men who waged it; and posterity, therefore, should bear their fair proportion of its cost. But whatever may be needed to pay the interest on this debt as it accrues, and to reduce the principal year by year, will be cheerfully paid in the form of taxes by the people.

But they will do this for the purpose and in the hope of providing for the ultimate extinction of the debt itself. So long as they see it actually diminishing year by year, so long will they acquiesce in any taxation that may be required. They submit to taxation, not because they like it, nor because it is good or desirable in itself, but because it is necessary to maintain the public honor, and to pay the public debt. They will not submit to it, if the money raised is to be squandered on party schemes, or applied to any other purpose than that for which it is asked at their hands.

It depends wholly upon Congress whether the public debt is ever paid or not. If that body steadily pursues a course of retrenchment and rigid economy,—if it avoids increasing the public debt,—if it adopts modes of taxation which render the burden as light as possible and adapts them to the ability of different classes to bear them,—if it consults the public welfare instead of private interests in all its financial policy, the people will respond promptly and heartily to the demands it may make upon them.

But the policy pursued by Congress for the last two years will inevitably end in a practical repudiation of the public debt—and it is just as well for the country to understand this first as last. And the danger is that this policy always *will* be pursued, for it is the one dictated by the personal necessities and aspirations of individual members. Every member desires a reëlection or promotion in public life, and he can only get it by securing the votes of his constituents. Every member has among his constituents more or less soldiers—in very many, perhaps a majority of all the districts, enough to turn the scale between contending political parties. Accordingly every member is tempted to vote, under one pretence or another, large sums of money to the soldiers—a vote which it is easy to justify on the score of patriotism, and which few men have the courage under any circumstances to resist. Hence half a dozen members are already running a race to see which shall propose the largest donations to the soldiers. Gen. SCHENCK proposes that the National Government shall pay the Western troops as large bounties as the Eastern troops have received. Mr. BLAINE proposes that it shall refund what the Eastern States paid theirs, and Gen. BANKS proclaims that he will "go as far as he who goes farthest" in voting money to the soldiers, for any purpose or under any pretext whatever. And the mass of members are afraid to say *No* to any of these propositions, lest they should be accused of sympathy with rebels and traitors. And this is only one of the many ways in which millions upon millions are likely to be added to the national debt.

On the other hand, private interests of every class and description are clamorous for relief from taxation. In the abstract everybody favors the vigorous assessment of taxes, but when it comes to particulars everybody seeks relief from his specific share. In 1866 every branch of manufacture was taxed, and urged that taxation as a reason why duties on competing imports should be increased. In 1867 these internal taxes were largely reduced, and the clamor for increased protection, which still further diminishes the revenue from imports, is redoubled. In 1866, while members of Congress received $3,000 yearly salary for their services, they taxed all incomes over $5,000 *ten* per cent. This year, when they receive $5,000 each, and thus come under that larger ratio of taxation themselves, they *repeal* it, and levy only *five* per cent. upon all incomes alike. This single item will cost the revenue *twenty millions* per annum. And so the process of reducing the income goes on year by year in every direction, while additions are at the same time made to the aggregate of the public debt. Nor is this tendency likely to be checked without an effort. Each party will strive for popular favor through reduced taxation and increased appropriations, and all experience shows that in such a race the public welfare and the public honor are but little regarded.

Great, therefore, as our national resources may be, they will avail but little in redeeming the public debt unless Congress meets its share, of the responsibility with resolute and unfaltering courage. The whole system of lavish appropriations must be abandoned. Retrenchment must be enforced whenever consistent with the public welfare; and taxation must be framed with reference to the public good instead of the interests of classes or private individuals.

Anxiety for Party Success as an Element of Reconstruction.

A desire to provide for the future of the Republican Party has unquestionably contributed not a little to the difficulties that surround the reconstruction policy of Congress. The fact has been especially noticeable in the tedious progress of the Supplementary Bill through the Senate. There has been an evident want of confidence not only in the temper of the Southern whites, but in the sufficiency of any conceivable means to prevent some accidental disadvantage to that portion of the Southern people on whom the Radicals rest their hope of the future. Certain of our extremist cotemporaries have not disguised their views on the subject. They have made no secret of their anxiety so to work the machine that it shall turn out majorities of Republican ballots when the time for voting comes. And though the inventors of the many amendments which have been heard of at the various stages of the measure have discreetly avoided committals of this sort, their real intent is scarcely open to doubt.

The extraordinary anxiety to multiply oaths, and to extend them beyond the common range of swearing, could have proceeded only from this feeling. Other countries are abolishing oaths of a political nature, as at once proscriptive, ineffective and demoralizing. England is doing away with them as unprofitable legacies of her darker ages. In this country they are usually limited to matters of fact. Our political system has ignored constructive treason, and has never depended for its efficacy upon what may be called constructive swearing. Our modern oath-makers, however, are not content with simple forms. They have gone back to other generations for their models. They require men to swear not merely as to facts, which may be tested, and purposes, which time will verify or disprove, but also as to feelings—literally, as to political sympathies—which are susceptible of no external test. Thus one Senator the other day proposed an oath, binding every one who took it to "lend his influence" to "discountenance" and to "support" all imaginable and unimaginable things. On Saturday another Senator proposed to add to the ordinary disavowals of rebel acts and ordinary pledges to "faithfully support and obey," a clause declaring "sincere attachment" to the very power that inflicts punishment. If the object were to popularize perjury and hypocrisy, nothing could be better. Or if it were to disfranchise the greatest possible number it would be exactly in order. But as an agency to be relied upon for promoting healthy reconstruction and the genuine reconciliation of sections, this complicated and vexatious swearing would be worse than futile. The fact that zealous Radicals rely upon it, and interpose it everywhere, seems to strengthen the supposition that they fear the loss of party domination as a result of reconstruction, unless they are allowed to shape legislation with a view to partisan rather than patriotic ends.

Merely in a party sense, these tactics must be productive of disaster. For a time, indeed, it may be possible to bolster up special interests, and secure certain desired results at the polls. But a policy which brings them forth by means offensive to the great body of the Southern people cannot long continue successful. A policy which imposes needless restrictions and useless burdens—which aggravates by minute details, and insults by an inordinate amount of swearing—will inevitably damage, and in due season will destroy the party upholding it.

The policy of the Republican Party should be the policy called for by an intelligent regard for the general welfare of the country. The future of the party depends upon the success or failure of its reconstruction measures. All is locked up in this single issue. Hence, on party as well as on national grounds, it is important that no penalty be imposed gratuitously, and above all things that nothing be done in sheer wantonness of power. It is meet that certain constitutional guarantees be obtained. And in existing circumstances it is necessary that military authority be intrusted with the task of initiating and controlling the preliminary stages of the process prescribed. These points cover everything. Every additional point is a ground of quarrel, to be treasured up and resented. Instead of increasing ill-feeling by the development of a constant suspicion and antipathy, the wiser course would be to mitigate the harshness of reconstruction and its temporary accompaniment, military rule, by the cultivation of a friendly and even generous spirit. What is absolutely requisite is galling and severe enough. And that should suffice. All else will be as far removed from magnanimity as from prudence. Party expediency, not less than humanity and justice, dictates the avoidance of whatever may appear to proceed from the caprice of the conqueror, not from the actual necessities of the situation.

Mr. SHERMAN's proposal to recognize the conciliatory efforts of Ex-Governors BROWN and PATTON by removing from them the disabilities imposed by the Constitutional Amendment and the Reconstruction Act, is much more like statesmanship than the constant endeavor of the extreme Radical section to invent some new form of irritation and some new source of difficulty. Happen what may, reconstruction will be a delicate and difficult business. We have need of every auxiliary that can be obtained in the South. And nothing will be more likely to yield the helping spirit than a cordial acknowledgment of every friendly response that may emanate from Southern people. There are some among us who see in every sign of Southern acceptance fresh tokens of treason and peril, and who would meet every concession with a new demand. Better, infinitely better, were it to treat each succeeding indication of compliance as a reason for aiding in the removal of obstacles and for restraining military authority within the rigid boundaries of duty. In no other way can the Republican Party make sure of its future.

PROFITS OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—Those Americans who look upon the Paris Universal Exposition merely as a show for the enrichment and glorification of France, lose sight of the great practical value that it may be made to this country, as well as to the other represented nations. The Exposition will bring before the entire civilized world all inventions in the way of machinery that can be applied to the practical arts and economies of life. And in this department the United States, we are assured, will make a most excellent show. The shipments from this country of the mechanical productions of American genius have been of a large and respectable character. With regard to many of them, there will be no examples or equals from any other country; and as their advantages will be palpable, they must excite no little interest. They will be studied by the most intelligent representatives of every country in Europe. And it may naturally be supposed that an impetus will be given to the demand for them. The most serious drawback to its supply will be the necessarily high cost of all articles of manufacture and mechanism in this country.

City Railroads Again.

The State Assembly, with but *one* opposing vote, has passed the bill chartering the Metropolitan Transit Company, for the construction of a "three-story railroad" from the Battery to Central Park. We trust the Senate will promptly concur. This project in our judgment combines the leading advantages of all the other plans presented, while it avoids objections to which they are all more or less exposed.

The project is this. It is proposed to purchase from the private owners enough ground, in the rear of buildings, for a double track. Upon this ground are to be constructed three railroad tracks, one above the other:—(1) a track in a cut deep enough to receive a train, drawn by steam, to be carried under the streets to be crossed, and to be used for freight only;—(2) a surface road, the cars to be drawn by horses, and to be used precisely as the existing roads are now, stopping whenever required;—and (3) a track running upon a raised bed high enough to be carried over the streets upon arches, the cars to be propelled by steam, and to be used for through passengers, stopping at but three or four fixed points. The road would connect up town with the Harlem and Hudson River roads, and would distribute their passengers and freight throughout the City as required.

The only possible objection we can see against such a project is its expense. It is alleged by its opponents, who are only to be found among its rivals, that the cost of purchasing the right of way would be so great as to render its profitable use at cheap rates impossible. Its friends, on the contrary, assert that a careful calculation shows that this is not true,—that the cost would be much less than is alleged, and that the enormous amount of business it could do, with the use of steam, would more than offset the enhanced expense of its construction. It must be borne in mind, in this connection, that the "three-story" feature gives the project an immense advantage over all others. It in effect uses the same ground three times. It has the same economy compared with other plans, which a three-story house has over a one-story house; and it is proposed, furthermore, to utilize the remaining space overhead by constructing buildings, which could be rented for purposes of storage and special kinds of business, and thus add largely to the annual income of the Company.

But after all this is a consideration which the Legislature may very wisely leave to the capitalists concerned. If the road does not promise to pay, it probably will not be built: if it does promise to be remunerative, the public will have the benefit of it. There certainly can be no harm in giving the Company a charter, and allowing them to test the confidence of capitalists in the enterprise.

The plan avoids all conflict about interfering with private rights and monopolizing the use of the public streets. It provides for the transportation of freight through the City, which none of its rivals, except the Tunnel Road, even propose to do. It has the advantage over the latter of carrying passengers by steam and at high speed in the open air, and free from the possible dampness and certain darkness and smoke of a route wholly underground. Its construction will not interrupt the constant use of any of the public streets. It will pass in the rear of dwellings, stores, &c., and thus will not interfere with constant, safe and easy access to them. The surface road has all the advantages of the existing roads, stopping at every street, and thus accommodating what is called the "short traffic" of the City. And the elevated road, moving by steam in the rear of buildings and away from streets, thus neither endangering pedestrians nor frightening horses, furnishes precisely what is most required—rapid transit from one end of the City to the other.

The project seems to us to meet, much more perfectly than any other yet submitted to the public, the urgent necessities of the case. We hope the bill will speedily become a law so that the feasibility of the scheme may be properly and promptly tested. If found practicable it will obviate the necessity of the underground road and the Broadway road,—both of which are open to very serious objections.

The Statistics of Emigration.

The report of the Commissioners of Emigration for the year 1866, which has just been presented to the Legislature, contains much valuable information. Twenty years have now elapsed since the inauguration of this Board, whose beneficent action toward emigrants can scarcely be overrated. The tide of emigration, which set toward our shores in such a remarkable degree in 1864–5, increased in volume through the twelvemonth ending in December last, notwithstanding the great alarm which succeeded upon the breaking out of cholera at sea in the early part of the Summer of that year. We learn from the report that the aggregate number of passengers landed at Castle Garden in 1866 was 294,357, being an increase of 37,066 over the preceding year, while the number in 1865 exceeded that of 1864 by 13,436.

Of the passengers brought here in 1866, 60,939 were citizens of the United States—a suggestive fact, which ought to arouse the energy of our merchants to an effort in the direction of establishing American steamship lines. As it is at present, our own citizens are compelled to patronize foreign vessels in keeping up this immense international communication.

Deducting these 60,939 citizens, the alien emigration of the year was composed of the following nationalities: Irish, 68,047; Germans, 106,716; English, 36,186, and from other countries, 22,469. To many these figures will appear astonishing, as a very general impression prevails that the Irish people, more than any other, seek an asylum in our land, on account of the indisputable advantages which this country holds out to the industrious and the deserving. But the Germans would seem to appreciate these benefits more highly than the Irish, there being nearly twice as many of the former as of the latter; while from England even the aggregate is only twenty-two thousand behind that of Ireland.

The Commissioners of Emigration ask legislative financial aid to enable them to carry on their work. There have been increased claims upon the exchequer of the Board for many objects, not the least of which grows out of the late decision making it incumbent upon them to provide for the support of the children of emigrants who may be born in their institutions, and who hitherto were presumed to be the beneficiaries of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and also to liquidate long-accruing demands under this head. The repairing and alteration of buildings, which were necessary to the comfort and welfare of the persons committed to their care, have also drawn largely upon the resources of the Commission, and the constantly increasing calls upon their bounty, owing to the excessive emigration, the hospital expenditures, &c., makes financial aid imperative to the proper management of their affairs.

The arrivals at Castle Garden show a marked difference in favor of transportation by steamers over sailing vessels as passenger ships. In the former there is not anything like the crowding which is practiced on the latter. The consequence is that on steamers the health of the emigrant is fifty per cent. better than on sailing vessels. This is demonstrated by the fact that of 156,931 passengers brought over in 401 trips by steamers, 816 died, against 851 deaths among 74,898 persons who arrived in 749 voyages of sailing vessels.

These are the pregnant points of the report, the details of which are full of interest, not alone to emigrants, but also to the general public.

State Aid to Soldiers.

The operation of the "State Aid" act of Massachusetts, designed to succor disabled and impoverished soldiers, has engaged the attention of a legislative committee, whose report reveals extraordinary laxity and waste. What was intended to be a system of discriminating charity is shown to have developed into scandalous jobbery and extravagance. Says the Springfield *Republican:*

> "It is enough to dry up the fountains of charity or even justice to find our kind intentions so outraged. Probably twice as much has been paid in 'State aid' as there should have been under the intent of the law and the purpose of its framers. The town authorities, by whom the money is allowed, seem to have, to a great extent, reproduced the old swindling practices that were in vogue when the State paid the towns for the support of 'State paupers.' Then, everybody was a 'State pauper,' and towns and town officers made money by extra charges to the State on this account. Now, every soldier is a 'disabled' one, and the 'State aid' is, in many cases, divided around among all applicants."

In other words, a system of enlightened benevolence has degenerated into wholesale pauperism, with all the abuses to which pauper management is liable. Money which the State can ill afford to pay is squandered recklessly; a dishonest administration of an almost sacred fund manifesting itself in nearly every county and town in the State. The details are pronounced by the *Republican* "startling and sickening." Idleness and dissipation have been encouraged; imposture has been stimulated and rewarded; town and city officers have paid extravagant amounts, without attempting uniformity, or affecting adherence to the requirements of the law. Amendment of the law is suggested by the Committee, to establish uniformity in regard to claims to be paid. After all, however, the economical and just administration of such a fund is dependent on the efficiency and integrity of public officers; and there will always be the danger of abuse which springs from a desire for popularity among the returned soldiers.

The case is suggestive. This State aid system for the relief of necessitous soldiers opens to view some of the frauds and extravagances which have crept into every form of State military arrangement in connection with the war. Amid the bustle and excitement of the conflict, little attention was paid to the management of the vast expenditures arising out of State bounties and enlistment. Bonds were manufactured with little regard to formalities and economy, and were disposed of with equal looseness. In many instances, we fear, the letter of the law was overlooked in the eagerness to acquire command of money; and to float town and county bonds remorseless "shaves" were often submitted to. The same want of care disgraced the outlay of the means acquired. Debt was piled up with a lavishness utterly irreconcilable with the idea of reckoning day; money was wasted with a recklessness which few could altogether overlook. The particulars of these irregularities may never be known: irregularities of issue and expenditure; irregularities in regard to contracts and bounties, and the score of matters which were under the control of the States. From the exposure of the Massachusetts system since the war, we may not unreasonably infer what its system was while the war lasted. And as the record of Massachusetts has been and is, so probably has been and is the record of every Northern State.

If the business were ended, and the several States were left to balance their accounts with their own citizens, we might be content to attribute the waste and wrong that have occurred to the mere accidents of a terrific struggle. The profit and loss account of each State with its citizens, might be relied upon to cover everything. But, unfortunately, a dozen devices are afloat, each intended to reopen the question of State expenditure, with the view of *transferring State obligations to the national treasury.* The scheme for increasing and equalizing bounties is a cunningly contrived trick for distributing many hundreds of millions among agents and speculators. The proposal to transfer the war debts of States to the war debt of the Union, is a plan for escaping some ugly settlements, hiding many unsavory jobs, and averting exposures like that which has taken place in Massachusetts. And so with all the rest. They are, speaking roundly, so many methods of bleeding Uncle Sam for the benefit of his scapegrace children. They are plans for enriching classes who have no claim whatever upon the people, and their effect, if adopted, would be ruinous to the credit of the nation.

Massachusetts has furnished an example and a warning. The management of its State aid fund, we presume, is neither better nor worse than that of its other funds begotten of the war. And it can hardly be doubted that the war finances of other States have been quite as badly administered, and quite as urgently need investigation and exposure. Before Congress is again called upon to come to the relief of the gentry who trade upon the soldiers' title, let the history of the State expenditures on account of the war be thoroughly overhauled. The country will be less likely to tolerate further swindling, when it has a clearer comprehension of the extent to which it has already suffered.

THE FOURTH-AVENUE TRAP IN THE CITY.—A bill has been favorably reported in the Senate, to provide for the covering in of the cut at Yorkville by the Harlem Railroad Company. The report was made after a full hearing of the question on all sides. The opponents of the measure exerted their strongest arguments to prove to the Committee that the Legislature had no power over the matter; that it was, besides, impracticable to arch over the cut without destroying the street, and undesirable, even if possible, as the existing annoyance from smoke and steam would be aggravated by the proposed change. All these objections, however, were answered to the satisfaction of the Committee, who considered that the Legislature in the act of 1857, extending the franchise of the Harlem Company thirty years had, in terms, reserved full authority over the matter, so that the property-owners should decide for themselves whether it was for their interest and convenience to have the gap covered over or not. The Committee also come to the conclusion, which is surely sensible, that the Engineer of the Croton Board should have supervision of the work, and determine whether it can be carried out, without interfering with the grade of the street. The bill reported is fair and equitable in its provisions, and in view of accidents—very many of them fatal—that have occurred, and do occur, week after week, it is surely not too much to expect that the measure reported will be promptly acted upon in the House and the Senate. There surely ought to be no influence powerful enough to prevent or to delay action.

TRADE OF THE WEEK.—An unusually active business was transacted in the leading kinds of domestic produce in this market during the past week. The demand for cotton, flour, grain, pork and other hog products, was quite animated, partly on speculative account, but mainly for home use and for export. Recent foreign market advices have been highly favorable for our producing interest, and have contributed to develop the trade inquiry. Prices have generally advanced—the improvement in cotton, for the week, being equal to fully three cents a pound; in flour sixty cents to a dollar a barrel; Spring Wheat, ten to fifteen cents; Mixed Western Corn, ten to twelve cents; Western Rye, twelve to fourteen cents; Oats, five to seven cents, and Barley three to five cents a bushel. Mess Pork, a dollar to a dollar and three quarters a barrel, and Bacon and Lard a fraction of a cent a pound. Speculation has been most active in Corn and Pork, which, like most other articles of produce, have been less freely offered. The movement in Cotton has been mainly in the way of legitimate operations, stimulated by the encouraging foreign news, and the reported falling off in the receipts at the shipping ports of this country. The week's receipts of Cotton at this port were under eighteen thousand bales against about twenty thousand bales the preceding week, and about twenty-five thousand bales week ending March 2. Thus far in the current Cotton year, commencing with Sept. 1, 1866, the receipts at all the shipping ports of the country have been nearly one million four hundred and fifty thousand bales, against exports of nearly eight hundred thousand bales in the same period, leaving an available supply at the ports, at latest mail dates, of about six hundred and twenty thousand bales.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—Yesterday being the seventeenth was Ireland's Patron Saint's day proper, and as such was observed with the accustomed solemnity and ceremonies in all Roman Catholic Churches throughout the world. Falling upon Sunday the secular observances peculiar to the festival, properly occur to-day. Although it is somewhat a matter of history that the genial sons of the shamrock are rarely fortunate in the presence of fine weather for their Saint's day, we cannot but regret that the programme for a fine display this year will be much interfered with by this sudden and unexpected storm. Whatever may be the falling off, however, in the matter of procession, we are satisfied there will be none in the enthusiasm which animates our Irish fellow-citizens at this festal time. That the "knights" and the "friendly sons" and all the other congenial spirits will do honor to the Saint, the shamrock and the sod cannot be doubted. The storm may rage without unheeded, when wit and song and rare good fellowship reign within.

MINOR TOPICS.

—A bill is pending in the State Legislature which gives a Company which it charters, sole and exclusive authority to erect covered stands or booths on the margin of the sidewalks in any and all the streets of New-York and Brooklyn, except Broadway. They may be five feet in depth and ten in length. The only restriction on them is that there shall be a space of four and a half feet (!) between the booths and the buildings,—to be used as sidewalk. The Legislature might just as well authorize a company to take all the sidewalks for business purposes at once. The Company is chartered to give employment to soldiers as messengers in transmitting parcels, messages, &c., in the City. The idea is a good one, but the Company should not be allowed to commit any such wholesale outrage on the rights of the public as is involved in the proposed seizure of the public streets. The section has been stricken out of the bill, but unless carefully watched, it is very likely to be restored.

—Congress originally authorized the appointment of thirty Commissioners to the Paris Exhibition. When these appointments were made it was found that nearly all of them had been given as a reward for political services, or to gratify the vanity of some one who had more money than brains and wanted to "make a spread" in Paris. In order to get a few men actually qualified for the scientific and practical duties of the place, a new law was passed making provision for ten additional Commissioners, to be selected with special reference to the different departments of the Exhibition, concerning which the reports of experts are required. PARAN STEVENS, Esq., of this City, has received the first appointment under this new law.

—According to our San Francisco correspondent, the Irish are becoming dissatisfied with the presence of the Chinese in California. They got up a riot lately and drove off some twenty or thirty of the celestials, who were employed by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, burning their houses, destroying their provisions and killing one of the obnoxious class. The Irish are impatient of the rivalry of any other foreign labor in the country. The Chinamen are among the most peaceable, orderly and useful of the laboring population in California, and have become so numerous that their labor is quite indispensable. They take no interest in politics, but attend strictly to their own private affairs. Having no votes, they receive very little attention from the politicians, and the Irish, who have votes, are allowed to treat them very much as they please. The ballot certainly is a very useful weapon in self-defence, and the Chinese immigrants will probably ere long avail themselves of it. They have the right to do so under the Civil Rights Bill.

—JOHN MITCHEL, while in this country, was not supposed to be the wisest and most prudent man in it, as the leader or adviser of any political enterprise. But he shows unusual good sense in refusing to have anything to do with any movement for the liberation of Ireland which proposes active attempts at revolution while England is at peace. He holds that the British can suppress any such attempt with ease, and that it can end only in making the cause of Irish independence more hopeless, and the Irish people more miserable, than ever. Whenever England shall be at war either with France or the United States, then, in his judgment, will be Ireland's opportunity. He advises the Fenians to maintain their organization, so as to be prepared for such a contingency, and is willing to be connected with it for that purpose—but no other. He thinks, too, that no more money should be collected for the Fenian cause than such preparation requires, and denounces the calls for money, under pretence of a rising next harvest, or next year, or any other specified time, as dishonest and cruel. The great mass of the Irish people will do well to heed MITCHEL's advice *this* time.

—One of our City weeklies expresses the opinion that there is no daily paper in the United States which "will not find a rigid abstinence from humbug of all sorts for the space of two years worth more to it both in character and circulation than a dozen 'special contributors' of the highest reputation at $10,000 apiece." Very likely. The latter would be certain death to any journal, and we venture to say that one or two of our cotemporaries would predict a similar result from the former. It might be well enough to try the experiment, if any daily could be found enterprising enough to do so. What says the *Herald?* If it cannot risk "total abstinence" for the space of two years, why not try it for two months, or even two days? Tradition tells us of a man who taught his horse to live without eating, but unfortunately just before the experiment was complete the animal died. His fate has been a standing warning against similar experiments ever since.

—At the latest advices the Roman Government was absorbed in a controversy as to whether a Foreign Ambassador could be admitted to an audience with the Pope if he came in a one-horse *coupé.* The Prussian Minister tried, and was refused admission by the guard on duty. He urged that both his coachman and footman were in livery, and that everything else was in strict accordance with etiquette—but all to no purpose. He then appealed to Cardinal ANTONELLI, but without effect, as the Cardinal decided, after due consultation, that the rule which required two horses could not be relaxed. This is about the most important matter which the Papal Government has had on hand for some time. The reason of the rule probably is that being only a "one-horse concern" itself, it is all the more necessary to keep up appearances. Our Government may not have been very far out of the way after all in discontinuing diplomatic relations with the venerable and sleepy old ladies who constitute the Roman authority.

—In consequence of the stringency of the License Law, which forbids the sale of any liquors on Sunday, notices are posted in the principal hotels requesting guests who wish wine with their Sunday dinners to order it on Saturday. New-York is popularly supposed to be a misgoverned and lawless City, but there is not another city of its size in the world where a law so seriously infringing on the rights and convenience of large classes of the people as the License Law does, could be enforced. It is done here without the slightest difficulty. In London or Paris its enforcement would cause a revolution.

—The *Nation* thinks that Gen. BANKS ought not to have made again been Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations on account of the discreditable report which he made at the close of the first session of the last Congress on our Neutrality laws. But it forgets that only two members of the Committee dissented from that report, and that the bill which embodied its provisions passed the House by a unanimous vote. No measure could well have a more complete indorsement. We think it very likely that many members who voted for it then would not do so now—as the avowed object of the measure was to secure Fenian votes; but this does not alter the fact that the report *was* indorsed.

—A writer in one of the weekly papers is instructing the world on the art of dining. The second article of the series is not quite four columns long and is devoted to "the first step" in dining. Our readers may be glad to know that he recommends soup as the first thing to be taken; bread at the outset must be carefully avoided, though it may be taken according to taste with the solid articles. For the purpose evidently of sparing the feeling of his readers the writer forbears to enter upon any discussion of the "practice of taking three or four raw oysters at the beginning of the dinner," which he says "is not at all uncommon." He is kind enough to concede that "they do no harm." He closes by promising that the successive stages of the dinner shall be as agreeable and as easy as the first step. A good many persons think the "first step" is to *get* a dinner, and they would be obliged to the writer of this learned series if he would make *that* easy and agreeable.

—An excellent measure in regard to the general creation of municipal Boards of Health has just been acted upon by the Legislature of Ohio. It provides that any city of the first-class shall have power to establish such a Board, and it defines the functions of these Boards, giving them in some respects greater scope and authority than the Health Commissioners of New-York. Every State in the Union ought to have a general health law of this character.

Condition of the Southern Railroads.

Mr. C. E. EVANS, General Eastern Agent of the Southern railroads, reports: That the damages to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad will be repaired so that freight and passenger trains will run through to Bristol on the 18th inst.; the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroads are running passengers through regularly, and will send freights through on the 22d to Knoxville; the East Tennessee and Georgia road is all right, freight and passengers go to Dalton, and thence to Arlington without detention. The break six miles east of Chattanooga will be repaired by the 18th inst.

The best portion of the bridge at Bridgeport is carried off; but will be ready for business in ten days. Arrangements are now complete for transferring freight and passengers to Bridgeport. The track between Chattanooga and Nashville is badly damaged. A large force is at work, and it is expected that trains will be run through to Nashville in two weeks.

EDUCATION OF FREEDMEN.—The National Association for the Education of Colored Ministers and Teachers among the freedmen in the South holds an important public meeting this evening in the Baptist Church in Twenty-fifth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. Some of the freedmen, who are students in the schools and institutes of the Association, will be present to show by their recitations the progress made by them in the year or less in which they have had any educational privileges. The cause is one which deserves encouragement.

WASHINGTON.

The Supplemental Reconstruction Bill—Probable Recess Until the Fall—Reorganization of the Capitol Police—Obituary.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 17.

The Senate yesterday remained in continuous session from noon until midnight, for the purpose of finishing the Supplemental Reconstruction Bill. As finally passed, the Bill is materially different from that which passed the House, and it is not unlikely that when it comes up in that body to-morrow it may at once be sent to a Conference Committee to agree upon the matters of detail in dispute between the two Houses. The Senate has consumed nearly a week on this bill, two-thirds of which time has been spent in useless talk. Conspicuous in the matter of discussion and pertinacious efforts at amendment has been the new Senator from Missouri, Mr. DRAKE, who promises to be the great bore of the Senate. In fact, he and one or two others of the new Senators, who have had no experience before in either House, have been the principal talkers upon this bill. It is to be hoped it may not have to go back to the Senate again. The House will probably act upon it with such promptitude as to insure its being laid before the President by Wednesday, in which case the result of his action will be known by Saturday, and Congress can adjourn on Monday next. That a recess until September or October will be ordered seems now altogether probable.

THE CAPITOL POLICE.

The Sergeant-at-Arms, BROWN, of the Senate, and Sergeant-at-Arms ORDWAY, of the House of Representatives, under whose control the recent act of Congress now places the Capitol Police, have notified the entire force that they will be honorably discharged on the 1st of April, and that the battalion will be at once reorganized on the basis of one man from each State, who will be selected with special reference to able-bodied physique, and ability to take the iron-clad oath with the Congressional Temperance pledge attached. The force will be hereafter regularly drilled, disciplined and uniformed.

DEATH OF CHARLES EAMES, ESQ.

CHARLES EAMES, Esq., the well-known and talented lawyer, died in this city last night, after an illness of several weeks, having been first stricken down while arguing a case in the Supreme Court about a month ago. He was a native of New-Braintree, Mass., and graduated at Harvard College. He acquired a wide reputation while yet young in years, for his eloquence and scholarship. He served the Government with marked ability first as Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, and subsequently as Minister to Venezuela. On his return from the latter mission he resumed his residence in this city, and will be recollected as having edited the *Constitution*, the official organ of President PIERCE. Prior to the rebellion he was a very uncompromising Democrat, but he gradually found himself compelled to change his views during the progress of the war, and for the past three or four years his sympathies and influence have been cast on the side of the Republicans. He possessed, however, in an eminent degree, that catholic charity of intellect which can "agree to differ" with a friend on public questions without abating any tittle of personal respect or kindliness, and there did not beat in Washington, nor anywhere throughout the land, a pulse of more generous impulses, or a heart of finer temper. He was the constitutional adviser on many points of the late President, and will be remembered as leading counsel for the Government in the Fitz-John Porter Court-martial. His residence here was one of the most agreeable places of resort in the Capital, and the best society always congregated there. He married a daughter of the late Judge MALCOLM CAMPBELL, of New-York, who survives her husband, and who will find a deep and wide sympathy in her bereavement.

GEN. SICKLES TO LEAVE TO-DAY.

Gen. SICKLES leaves New-York to-morrow morning and will be joined by some of his staff in Baltimore, and leave that city for his headquarters to-morrow afternoon per steamer.

THE NOMINEE AS MINISTER TO BOGOTA.

P. J. SULLIVAN, who has been nominated as Minister to Bogota, has undergone a scrutiny in the Senate as to his character, fitness and even identity akin to that which McGINNIS, the nominee for the Stockholm mission, suffered recently, and it is likely that SULLIVAN will meet with the fate of McGINNIS—a rejection. It is found that SULLIVAN is the lawyer who brought suit against a man for erecting a hole in the ground, as alleged in the lawyer's pleadings.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Major-Gen. HUMPHREYS, in charge of the Department of Engineering in this city, has detailed Major MICHLER, of the Engineer Corps, to assume the duties heretofore performed by B. B. FRENCH, Esq., Superintendent of Public Buildings, whose office was abolished by recent act of Congress and its duties conferred upon an engineer officer of the army.

PERSONAL.

Among the arrivals in the city is Maj-Gen. HENRY A. BARNUM, of New-York, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Soldier's League, which was organized at Pittsburgh last November. His business has reference to the organization of this body for concerted and efficient action in the next Presidential campaign.

Gen. CHARLES G. HALPINE was examined by the Judiciary Committee of the House yesterday, regarding his conversation with the President, a report of which was published in the New-York *Citizen*. It is understood that his testimony verified the statements of the report. Gen. FULLERTON was also before the Committee yesterday, but his examination will not be completed until to-morrow.

To the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 17.

CHANGE IN SOUTHERN FEELING.

Numerous letters have been received here from various parts of the South showing an astonishing revolution in public sentiment with regard to reconstruction. The bill recently passed by Congress for that purpose has already met with much favor from prominent citizens in the excluded States who were at first earnestly opposed to it. The example of Virginia in accepting the terms proposed will be rapidly followed by all the other Southern States. The few who oppose this course exert but little, if any, influence to defeat the general design of restoration. The Supplemental Bill pending before Congress is hailed with pleasure, because it effectually prevents two conflicting conventions, and insures every person authorized under the law to vote the right to do so.

THE CLAIM OF DANIEL WOODHOUSE.

The Mexican Legation officially notices the petition of DANIEL WOODHOUSE, who asks Congress for a guarantee of certain Mexican bonds which he holds as President of the United States, European and West Virginia Land and Mining Company. The Legation has received a dispatch from the Mexican Government declaring the alleged contract void, and Gen. CARAVAJAL, with whom it was made, says he was deceived, and has taken steps to have it cancelled and annulled.

The Supplemental Reconstruction Bill—The Vote by Which it Passed the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 17.

The following is a full copy of the Supplemental Reconstruction Bill, as it passed the Senate on Saturday:

An act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to Provide for the more Efficient Government of the Rebel States, Passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration. [Be it enacted, &c.:

That, before the 1st of September, 1867, the Commanding General in each District defined by an act entitled, An Act to provide for the more Efficient Government of the Rebel States, approved March 2, 1867, shall cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the United States, 21 years of age and upwards, resident in each county or parish in the State or States included in this District, which registration will include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation:

I do solemnly swear, or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of ——; that I have resided in said State for —— months, next preceding this day, and now reside in the County of ——, or the Parish of ——, in said State, (as the case may be;) that I am twenty-one years old, that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion, or civil war, against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourage others so to do, so help me God.

Which oath or affirmation may be administered by any registering officer.

SEC. 2. That after the completion of the registration hereby provided for in any State at such time and place therein as the Commanding-General shall appoint and direct, of which at least thirty days public notice shall be given, an election shall be held of delegates to a Convention for the purpose of establishing a Constitution and civil Government for each State loyal to the Union; said Convention in each State, except Virginia, to consist of the same number of members as the most numerous branch of the State Legislature in such State in the year 1860, to be apportioned among the several districts, counties or parishes of such State by the Commanding-General, giving to each representation in the ratio of voters registered as aforesaid as nearly as may be. The Convention in Virginia shall consist of the same number of members as represented the Territory now constituting Virginia in the most numerous branch of the Legislature of said State in the year 1860, to be apportioned as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. That at said election the registered voters of each State shall vote for or against a Convention to form a Constitution therefor under this act. Those voting in favor of such a Convention shall have written or printed on the ballots by which they vote for delegates, as aforesaid, the words "for a Convention," and those voting against such a Convention, shall have written or printed on such ballots the words, "against a Convention."

The persons appointed to superintend said election and make returns of the votes given thereat, as herein provided, shall count and make return of the votes given for and against a Convention; and the Commanding-General to whom the same shall have been returned, shall ascertain and declare the total vote in such State for and against a Convention. If a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a Convention, then such Convention shall be held, as hereinafter provided; but if a majority of said votes shall be against a Convention, then no such Convention shall be held under this act. Provided, that such Convention shall not be held unless a majority of all such registered voters shall have voted on the question of holding such Convention.

SEC. 4. That the Commanding-General of each District shall appoint such loyal officers or persons as may be necessary, not exceeding three in each election district in any State, to make and complete the registration, superintend the election, and make return to him of the votes and lists of returns of the persons elected as delegates by a plurality of the votes cast at said election; and upon receiving said returns, he shall open the same, ascertain the position of the persons elected as delegates, according to the returns of the officers who conducted said election, and make proclamation thereof, and within sixty days from the date of election, he shall notify the delegates to assemble in Convention, at a time and place to be mentioned in the notification, and said Convention, when organized, shall first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the people of such State to frame a Constitution and civil Government according to the provisions of this act and the act to which it is supplementary, and if so, shall proceed to frame such Constitution, and when the same shall have been so framed, said Constitution shall be submitted by the Convention for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this act, at an election to be conducted by the officers or persons appointed by the Commanding-General, as hereinbefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days from the date of notice thereof, to be given by said Convention, and the returns thereof shall be made to the Commanding-General of the District.

SEC. 5. That if, according to said returns, the Constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the votes of the electors qualified, as herein specified, the President of the Convention shall transmit a copy of the same, duly certified, to the President of the United States, who shall forthwith transmit the same to Congress, if then in session, and, if not in session, then immediately upon its next assembling, and if the said Constitution shall be in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is supplementary, the State shall be declared to be entitled to representation; and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom as therein provided.

SEC. 6. That all elections in the States mentioned in the said "act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," shall, during the operation of said act, be by ballot, and all officers making the said regulation of voters and conducting said elections, shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, take and subscribe to an oath faithfully to perform the duties of their said office, and the oath prescribed by the act approved July 2, 1862, entitled "an act to prescribe an oath of office."

SEC. 7. That all expenses incurred by the several Commanding-Generals, or by virtue of any orders issued or appointments made by them under or by virtue of this act, shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 8. That the Convention for each State shall prescribe the fees, salary and compensation to be paid all delegates, and other officers and agents herein authorized or necessary to carry into effect the purpose of this act not herein otherwise provided for, and shall provide for the levy and collection of such taxes on the property in such State as may be necessary to pay the same.

SEC. 9. That the word "article" in the sixth section of the act to which this is supplementary shall be constituted "section."

The yeas and nays in the final vote were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Norton, Nye, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—38.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Hendricks—2.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Cameron, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Grimes, Guthrie, Henderson, Norton, Patterson of Tennessee, Pomeroy, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sprague—13.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Poor old LAMARTINE, who has always been an insatiable mendicant, is about to receive from the French Government a grant of nearly $100,000 as a national recognition of his literary services. The sum is to be inalienable, so that M. LAMARTINE can neither spend it nor be compelled to surrender it to his creditors. This will be good news to the public, who have been for so many years pestered with M. LAMARTINE's begging circulars.

The value of a free press is better understood by the people of France than by their Government. Even foreign newspapers arriving in that country are subjected to a rigorous censorship before they are permitted to leave the Post-office. The London papers are frequently confiscated at Paris, and American papers are always detained twenty-four hours for official examination, as the Emperor is particularly sensitive to American comments on his Mexican policy. French newspapers fare still worse. The fear of prosecution makes them tamely cautious in the discussion of political affairs. The only editor who has ventured to express his opinions with any boldness is M. DE GIRARDIN, who for an offence of this character has just been tried and condemned to pay a heavy fine. M. DE GIRARDIN has popular opinion on his side, and in spite of the fine and of threatened prosecutions continues in *La Liberté* his daring assaults upon the policy of the Emperor's Government.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* calls attention to the fact that the slang sense in which the word "jolly" is often used is after all not slang. In "John Trapp's Commentary on the Old and New Testaments," published in London 200 years ago, is to be read, "all was jolly quiet at Ephesus before St. Paul came thither." A century earlier, says a writer in *Notes and Queries*, the word is thus used by NORTH, in his translation of Plutarch's Lives: "It (the wind, which some call *cacias*) bloweth a jolly cool wind." So, without knowing it, our fast young men use this convenient word in its most classical sense.

Paris newspapers mention, as one sign of the approaching dearness of provisions in that city, the fact that the Emperor has decided to grant to the troops quartered in Paris during the continuance of the Exhibition a daily supplement of three centimes per man. A cheering prospect for the soldiers, but rather the reverse for strangers who propose to visit Paris this Summer.

The *St. Stephen's Chronicle* is the title of a new weekly publication in London intended to give, every Saturday, full reports of the Parliamentary debates of the week preceding. The debates in Parliament are not published officially at all, as are our debates in Congress. *Hansard* is purely a private speculation, and its reports are not so full as those of the *Times* and some of the other daily journals.

Shortly before Marshal BAZAINE left the City of Mexico he delivered a discourse before the Council of Notables which MAXIMILIAN had convened, in which he declared it to be the unanimous opinion of the French army that the preferences of the Mexican people are for a Republic, and he believed this preference to be common to all the Provinces or States. For his own part, he had had under his orders 40,000 French and 20,000 Mexican soldiers, with all the necessary military appliances, and yet these resources had always appeared to him inadequate to the task attempted. He believed the maintenance of the Empire would be the perpetuation of anarchy, not the restoration of peace, and he was consequently of opinion that the Emperor MAXIMILIAN should abdicate. BAZAINE had the very best of opportunities, during his three years' stay in Mexico, of learning the facts in this case. He will doubtless report them accurately to the Emperor NAPOLEON as soon as he gets back to France.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATRE (Brooklyn).—Mr CONWAY played last week, and will continue, after this evening, Mr. DALY's social comedy, "Hazardous Ground," or the "Strifes of the Heart," with great acceptability. The play is an adaptation, or rather a very free translation of "Nos Bons Villageois," which under another caption was played at Wallack's. The situations in both plays are necessarily identical, but the dialogue of the former is much the more brilliant, and the action decidedly more spirited. The cast of the Park Theatre is not calculated to add to the interest of the play. Mr. and Mrs. CONWAY as the *Marquis* and *Marchioness* are thoroughly good, but the rest of the characters, with the single exception of Miss MITCHELL, seem determined to do all in their power to defeat the author's intent. Mr. TORRELL's mounting is, as it always is, admirable.

MULLER'S SACRED CONCERT.—The organ and miscellaneous concert given by Mr. MULLER, organist, at Plymouth Church, was very successful, Miss KELLOGG, Mlle. CAMILLA URSO and Mr. GEO. W. WARREN, rendered very acceptable service, responded cheerfully to any number of *encores* and carried the concert far into the late hours of the night.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY.—The Academy continues its busy season, alternating between the pleasant platitudes of HARRISON's Oratorios and MORTIMER's rollickings in the "Streets of New-York." To-night the entire Olympic Company will appear at the Academy, giving the "Streets" with the New-York cast.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Madame PAREPA's *début* in opera is an event which leads interest and expectation at present. It is to take place to-night, and "Il Trovatore" has been selected for the occasion. On Saturday, the *matinée* programme as announced, was fulfilled. After "La Favorita," which was represented by the cast already praised in these columns, the second act of "L'Elisir D'Amore," introduced Signorina RONCONI in the charming *role* of *Adina*. The vivacious little lady sang with spirit the remnant of music that fell to her care, and though evidently nervous, created an impression which is altogether in her favor. Between the acts of "La Favorita" a diversion was made from the order of things usual at an operatic entertainment, by the introduction of a Miss FLORENCE NOBLE, who recited POE's "Raven," and the scene from that almost worn away balcony of "Romeo and Juliet." Miss NOBLE has a graceful manner, and her voice is tuneful and agreeable, but it is of insufficient power to fill so large a building as the Academy. What its effect and her own success might be in a smaller and more appropriate theatre it is not possible to fairly judge from Saturday's performance. Through nervousness she was, perhaps, inexpressive, and the first appeals to our lenity for the second.

The rush of concerts which take up the evenings in the music halls, just now, indicate an early closing movement, in that direction at least. The last few nights have given work enough to the artists and memories enough to the public to satisfy both for a time. The testimonial to Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, which took place on Wednesday evening, at Steinway Hall, was one of the finest musical affairs of the year. Mme. PAREPA, without whom no concert programme is now considered complete, sang, of course, and sang—as she only, whose facility and endurance are so extraordinary, can sing—the aria from "Fidelio," "O qual furor," and "Lo, the gentle lark;" and the former, given as it was, to perfection, was not only much applauded, as it always must be, but also *encored*. When there is a lack of subjects in the critical world, the "encore system" is a good and a safe thing to denounce; but there are some singers and some songs that an audience will insist upon hearing twice; and (in the case of a detached composition) there is no more reason for not doing so than for not returning to look at a picture that has pleased us at the first glance. It is scarcely necessary to record the genuine enthusiasm which greeted Mr. THOMAS as he made his appearance on the platform to lead his orchestra over the confusing movements of SCHUBERTH's "Entr' acts to Rosamunde"—the truest novelty of the programme, and which was given with an exactness not more perfect in the andantino than in the movement allegro molto moderato—the latter, perhaps, one of the most trying ever given an orchestra to manage or a conductor to rescue from chaos. MAURER's quartet for four violins, which closed the first part of this concert, was one of the most exciting musical performances of the present season. Messrs. ED. MOLLENHAUER, WENZEL KOPTA, CARL ROSA, and the beneficiare were the performers, and the great praise to which they are entitled for the play of each of the three movements of this unfathomable work belongs to them for their loving fidelity to the example before them, and their entire forgetfulness of self while engaged in interpreting it for the advantage of willing hearers. The performance was marvelous from end to end; the first and last movements particularly, with all their seeming eccentricities, fitful changes, apparent diffuseness, and (as SCHUMANN would have termed it) their "heavenly length," were under such masterly and unanimous treatment, as clear as amber. At the end the applause was simply vociferous.

The last of the Oratorio performances which we shall have until June, was given at Steinway Hall on Friday evening by the same soloists and chorus who made the previous ones pleasant. HANDEL's "Judas Maccabæus" was the work of Friday, and in some instances was performed as effectively as the "Messiah" and the "Samson" were. Mr. RITTER never directed his harmonic body with greater solicitude, intelligence and decision; and Mme. PAREPA, who stands alone in her sphere as mistress of the Oratorio school of singing, was not less than perfect, and the deep feeling with which she burst from the recitative into the arias "O! liberty, thou choicest treasure," and "From Mighty Kings," swept reserve out of sight and gained her enthusiastic responses. The other singers were Mme. RITTER, Mr. SIMPSON and Mr. J. R. THOMAS. The next series, or rather the second section of the present series of Oratorios which Mr. HARRISON has in contemplation for next June (so long postponed because of Mme. PAREPA's preëngagement for an intermediate concert tour) will last the entire week from the 3d to the 8th. The works then to be given are MENDELSSOHN's "Elijah," HAYDN's "Creation," MENDELSSOHN's "Hymn of Praise," and a new "Forty-sixth Psalm," by Mr. RITTER. These will be given under the direction of Mr. CARL ROSA, and will employ a chorus of 400 and a full orchestra and military band. No more appropriate termination of the concert season of 1866–7 than this could be suggested.

A *matinée* at Wallack's Theatre on Saturday introduced Mr. J. P. WHEAT to the public, in the capacity of a pianist and a composer. At the instrument Mr. WHEAT's touch lacks sufficient confidence to do full justice to a very clear and pleasing but not unusual manner. He embraces the piano, he doesn't attack it, and people who went expecting to witness a musical tussle may have been disappointed. His pieces were LISZT's valse from "Faust," WEHLI's "Rivulet," and a composition of his own in *c* and *b*, which was quite mild and pretty. A song entitled "Music," said to have been composed for the occasion, was interpreted with emotional emphasis by Mme. PAREPA, (Mme. PAREPA always,) and secured an *encore*. It is not uninteresting, but the melody is thin.

Mr. OSCAR PFEIFFER, of whose piano performances we have already given some account, gave his first public concert at Irving Hall on Saturday evening. The storm permitted him but a slim audience, but the few present had cause to be pleased. Mr. PFEIFFER is a vigorous player, and in such pieces as KREUTZER's overture to "Nachtlager in Grenada," and his own paraphrase from "Ernani" and introduction and variations to that poor "Carnival of Venice" was heard to the best effect. Mr. PFEIFFER was assisted by Madame ALTIERI, Mr. IGNATZ POLLOCK, (a very endurable baritone for the concert room,) and Mr. HENNING, who gave with excellent sentiment an adagio and mazurka by CHAS. SCHUBERTH.

The concert for the benefit of the officers of Irving and Steinway Halls, which came off at the latter on Saturday evening, was noteworthy as employing Mme. PAREPA for the second time that day, and in a laborious programme, which she fulfilled with extraordinary spirit, throwing into her final piece—"Five O'clock in the Morning"—an air of eagerness that quite disguised any reasonable weariness she may have felt. The illness of Mr. W. J. HILL and Sig. STEFANI, and their inability to sing, might have caused a disappointment, but that Mr. HARRISON somewhat resembles JOHNSON's friend, who, if he promised you an acorn, and the season failed in England, would have sent to Norway for one. That conscientious manager, under whose direction the concert was arranged, having promised the audience a tenor and a baritone, kept his faith, and presented to them Sig. SEVERINI and Mr. J. R. THOMAS.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, March 13, 1867.

The Legislature has adjourned *sine die*. It passed bills to tax incomes from United States securities; tax National Banks' stocks; collect taxes and pay salaries in United States legal tenders, or national currency, (though the Appellate Court has repeatedly adjudged only specie legal tender;) levy poll tax on the negroes to support their paupers and educate their children; submit to vote increase of public school tax; increase sinking fund and provide for immediate payment of public debt; repeal homestead law; cede to United States national cemeteries and exempt same from taxation; incorporate Stanford and Richmond Railroad Company; Cincinnati, Lexington and East Tennessee Railroad Company, (extending Kentucky Central to tap Louisville and Knoxville Railroad about Mount Vernon,) and divers other railroad companies to run in same and other directions; and submit to people grant of State aid for building railroads to develop our vast resources.

Louisville and Cincinnati are vieing with each other in subscriptions for rail extensions throughout Kentucky and into and beyond East Tennessee. The Board of Trade are at last wide awake, and must keep wide awake to compete with her great rival for Kentucky, Tennessee and other Southern trade. The Nashville road's monthly receipts, last half 1866, are at least $170,000; expected to average $229,000 for 1867. It took in December $500,000 in bonds for building our Frankfort Railroad's Cincinnati branch, all of whose bonds, ($1,500,000, 7 per cent,) taken then at 85 cents, command now 87 cents or over.

The State Agricultural Society has appointed ROBERT MALLORY, R. W. SCOTT, PHILIP SWIGERT and WM. WARFIELD to arrange for a National Industrial Congress, likely at Louisville. Steady labor, of all colors, for all purposes, is still far short of the demand. The lately incorporated Kentucky Emigration and Industrial Association promises much for this great and growing need.

The Western and Southwestern flood, unprecedented since 1847, is doing incalculable damage.

The new low pressure steamboat *Richmond*, 340 by 50 feet beam, is calculated to take 1,500 tons to New-Orleans in three and one-half and return here in four and one-half days.

The owners of *Samuel Orr*, seized in 1861 by a Paducah mob and hurried off to rebeldom, have in the United States Court recovered from Paducah $56,604 damages, under Kentucky act of 1856, "indemnifying, in certain cases, owners of property in cities, injured, taken away or destroyed by mobs."

PONTIAC.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

Bishop BAILEY, of Newark, N. J., in his circular to the Catholic clergy of the diocese, says that during the 14 years since Newark was erected into an Episcopal See, its churches and chapels have increased from 29 to 80, and its priests from 23 to 72. They have a flourishing Diocesan College and Seminary, several hospitals and orphan asylums, many select schools and parochial schools in all the parishes where there is a resident priest, and in some of the stations. The Catholic population has nearly doubled, and the provisions to meet their spiritual wants, in the supply of clergy and church accommodations, have increased threefold.

Gen. HOWARD, in a recent letter relating to the education of the freedmen, states that in his endeavors to execute the trust committed to his charge, his desire has been rather to encourage every effort from whatever quarter it came, and concentrate as much force as possible, to overcome the blind prejudice and formidable opposition to the education of the colored people, than simply to establish a New-England system. Florida has already a common school system. Alabama has also recently passed a law inaugurating a liberal system of education. And other States will soon follow the example set them by these two.

A resolution which has passed the Michigan House, requesting the regents of the State University at Ann Arbor to expel all students who took part in the rebellion, has greatly excited the students and the friends of the University. One of the former states that he recently handed to a fellow-student, who had been an officer in the rebel army, a paper containing the subscriptions for a monument to the Michigan soldiers, and he subscribed more than any one else, saying: "I fought those men; I know what heroes they are, and here's to their memory!"

Three different bills have been introduced in the Michigan Legislature, providing for the taxation of national banks. The House passed one, taxing banks specifically, but this the Senate does not approve. One introduced in the Senate provides for taxation of shares of stock as personal property, and provides that every individual banker or shareholder shall be placed upon oath, and submit statements of his bank stock and interests, and all dividends are to be retained until the taxes are paid. The Senate Finance Committee has reported a third bill, embodying substantially the same provisions.

Col. JAMES WORRALL, the Pennsylvania engineer to regulate the dams for the passage of shad up the Susquehanna, has made his official report. A series of steps have been erected at the Columbia dam at a cost of $5,000, and the shad are invited to climb them. If that proves a success a similar improvement will be made in the Clark's Ferry and Shamokin dams.

The agents of the new steamship company from Portland to Halifax claim that the Grand Trunk Railroad corporation have broken their contract with them, and have arrested C. J. BRYDGES, the managing director of the road. Mr. BRYDGES was allowed to proceed on his way to England by furnishing $85,000 bonds to appear for trial.

The citizens of Piscataquis County, Me., intend to build a railroad from Bangor to the mineral regions of their county; and the citizens of Waldo County are going to build one from Belfast to the region of Moosehead Lake. The Maine Central Railroad has offered to lease the latter road.

The time occupied in a trip from the Missouri River to Salt Lake City now is only eight days. Three of them are occupied on the trip from Omaha to Denver, and the remaining five from Denver to Salt Lake. In this eight days' travel there are 300 miles of railroad and 900 of staging.

A young man in Burlington, Iowa, rushed into the office of the local paper a night or two since and asked if the local column was full—"because a man had insulted him down town, and if the column was full he could delay punishing him until the next issue."

A man named MOODY was killed by wolves in White County, Texas, a few days since. He had been out bear hunting, and killing a bear got some of the animal's blood upon his clothes, which the wolves scented. Of the pack which attacked him he killed three and was then overpowered.

In the jail at Bangor, Me., a day or two since, while the prisoners were exercising in the gallery, one of them assaulted another with a razor, inflicting an ugly wound on his face, taking off part of his nose, and making a deep cut in one cheek. He was disarmed before doing further injury.

Nine of the thieves driven from Mansfield, Ohio, by the citizens, went to Newark, Ohio, but found there no resting-place, as they received immediate notice to quit. They turned their faces then toward Columbus, and there a warm reception awaits them.

Two drunken wood-choppers, Frenchmen by birth, named MAIDER and TRUMP, quarreled on the Lake Shore road, below Detroit, on Friday night, and TRUMP attacked MAIDER with an ax, whereupon the latter grappled with and choked his antagonist to death. The homicide was arrested next morning.

The commencement exercises of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania took place in Philadelphia on Thursday morning, and 156 new practitioners of the healing art were awarded their diplomas.

A Boston dentist who extracted the left superior molar tooth for a lady on Wednesday found that it held the wisdom tooth within its fangs, united firmly to it, the wisdom tooth lying lengthwise of the jaw.

One noticeable feature in the habits of the people of Damariscotta, Me., is the custom of leaving the key in the door of a store with a red woolen braid about six inches in length attached to it, indicating that "the store is open."

An acrobat while performing in Columbus, Ohio, on Monday evening, fell to the floor, a distance thirty-five feet. The audience closed their eyes, and when they opened them saw him limping behind the scenes. He was not seriously hurt.

A boy in Philadelphia, in endeavoring to escape from a policeman, ascended to the roof of a four-story building, fell to the ground, and fatally injured himself.

The evidence in the case of HAWKES, the alleged wife-murderer, at St. Paul, Minn., closed on the 11th. Many witnesses were examined, but nothing was elicited which would convict him before a jury.

Arrivals at St. Joseph from the Rocky Mountains report the snow actually forty feet deep at points along the road. About Bridger Pass the stages pass over this immense depth with ease.

The people of Pittstown are much excited over a suspicion that a notorious character named STEARNS SHERMAN, who was ostensibly buried in their graveyard a few days since, is still alive. They propose to open the grave and settle the question.

A movement for the organization of a School of Manual Labor for colored people, at some point in Middle Tennessee, has the support of many leading citizens of Tennessee.

Two citizens of Lawrence, Kansas, went to law about the ownership of a padlock, valued at 60 cents, and after all the trouble and expense the jury were unable to agree.

The Franklin medals are still to be awarded in the Boston public schools, a proposition to abandon the custom having been rejected by the School Committee.

A survey of the proposed railroad route over the mountains from Williamsburgh to Adams, Mass., shows that the highest grade is not over seventy feet per mile.

Gen. ROBINSON has issued an order dated at Charleston, March 8, forbidding "whipping or maiming of the person as a punishment for any crime, misdemeanor or offence."

The Rochester papers are jubilant over a break down in the butter market. Good butter can be had of the farmer for 22 cents per pound, and it retails at 25 cents.

Elyria, Ohio, having indulged in the extravagance of eight street lamps, the town now "presents an unusually brilliant appearance in the evening."

A census of St. Joseph, Mo., just completed, gives a total population of 24,300—a gain of 6,000 since Feb. 1, 1866.

A building known as Ocean Cottage, at Newport, R. I., the scene of a murder three or four years ago, was burned a night or two since.

A dance was lately held in a rural town in Maine, the proceeds of which are to be expended in the purchase of a hearse.

A Chicago sportsman recently shot a penguin in a lake near Milwaukee, Wis. The bird has never before been seen in that vicinity.

The cattle disease, which created much alarm in the vicinity of Wolfborough, N. H., a few weeks since, has disappeared.

A colored man in Tallahassee, Fla., had a dispute with his brother about some work, and shot him through the heart.

Two dogs attacked a boy in Dubuque, Iowa, on the 11th, threw him down and terribly lacerated his flesh before assistance reached him.

A promising lead lode has recently been discovered near Fairplay, Wis., and another three miles northwest of Dubuque.

The Indianapolis (Ind.) *Evening Gazette*, which has been languishing for some time, expired on the 11th inst.

A farmer in Parma, N. Y., fell headlong from a load of hay to the ground, on Wednesday, and was instantly killed.

A lead mine has been discovered at Matamoras, opposite Port Jervis, which is said to yield 90 per cent. of lead.

The Newburgh *Journal* states that maple sugar is abundant in that city, retailing at 18 and 20 cents per pound.

The peach buds are reported to be uninjured in most parts of Ohio.

The several funds now held by Harvard College amount to $1,999,505 96.

MR. LEONARD JEROME.—Rumors have been current for the past few days of the failure of Mr. LEONARD JEROME, well known as one of our most enterprising and public-spirited citizens. We have every reason to believe that rumor, as is frequently the case, is wrong in this matter, and that Mr. JEROME will have no difficulty in meeting all his engagements. We have only referred to the subject in order to express the hope which, we are sure, we share in common with all our citizens, that no such calamity as a failure will ever overtake Mr. JEROME. By his many exhibitions of public spirit and large liberality this gentleman has won a deserved esteem. Pecuniary loss to him would not only be regretted by his immediate friends, but would also meet with a sympathizing response from the country at large. Wealth in the hands of a man like LEONARD JEROME is a blessing to many. In his loss the many would be the losers.—*Sunday News.*

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 26 East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

"Boys"

will find a large stock of first class clothing at low prices at
ABBATT & MOORE's,
No. 507 Broadway.
Custom department for men and boys complete.—*Advertisement.*

To Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children, is an old and well-tried remedy. It has stood the test of many years, and never known to fail. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and gives rest and health to the child and comfort to the mother.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

The Law has been Invoked to Stop the counterfeiting of PHALON & SONS' famous NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS, a floral extract which has no rival in durability and sweetness among the perfumes of the world. The enormous demand for it stimulates conscienceless men to imitate its externals. But these frauds will be profitless if each purchaser will take the pains to see that "Phalon & Sons, Perfumers, New-York," is embossed on the glass of the bottles they purchase. Sold by all druggists.

The Lungs are Strained and Racked by a persistent cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint often established thereby. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is an effective remedy for Coughs and Colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the Pulmonary and Bronchial Organs. Sold everywhere.

Taylor's Saloon, NO. 555 BROADWAY.
HOT-HOUSE STRAWBERRIES and CUCUMBERS FOR SALE.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

B: Vanilla!—Vanilla, Vanilla, Vanilla, Vanilla, Vanilla, Vanilla, Vanilla, Vanilla, Vanilla, Vanilla Beans, prime qualities, for sale by TAFT & TYLER, No. 54 Cedar-st.

Bartlett's Reversible Sewing Machines. A new style for use by hand or foot. J. W. BARTLETT, patentee. Office and salesrooms, No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., New-York.

Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar.—Pure articles, always full weight, and reliable in every way. Sold by grocers generally.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray Hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

At Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway—The new Wedding and Crystal Visiting Cards.

Florence
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO.
No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch."
[*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Weed Sewing-Machine—Improved. Wheel or Drop Feed. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-MACHINE and Button-hole Machine, 625 B'way.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

SISTARE—ROGERS.—On Thursday evening, March 14, by Rev. Dr. E. Dunlap Smith, W. H. M. SISTARE to MARGARET, daughter of James E. Rogers, Esq., all of this City.

THARP—HILL.—On Thursday, March 14, in Brooklyn, N. Y., by Rev. A. Partridge, JOHN THARP to MAGGIE A. HILL, both of New-York City. No cards.

WATERMAN—TODD.—On Thursday, March 14, at the Anthon Memorial Church, by Rev. T. A. Jaggar, HENRY WATERMAN to EMMA M. TODD, all of this City. No cards.

WILD—UDELL.—On Thursday afternoon, March 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, GEORGE H. W. WILD to Miss ANNIE E. UDELL, daughter of Samuel Udell, all of this City.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Saturday morning, March 16, after a short illness, CHARLES WARNER, youngest son of Peter and Maria N. Anderson, in the 12th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from No. 10 Hamilton-place, (Clymer-st.,) Brooklyn, E. D.

CRANE.—On Friday, March 15, after a short illness, CHARLES BRIGGS, youngest son of John J. and Sarah H. Crane, in the 14th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Monday afternoon, the 18th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 26 West 20th-st., without further invitation.

COCKCROFT.—At Croton, Westchester County, on Saturday, March 16, GRACIE, youngest daughter of James M. and L. Matilda Cockcroft.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock.

DUNNING.—On Sunday morning, March 17, FREDERIC CLARK, youngest child of Benjamin F. and Ruth S. Dunning, aged 1 year and 7 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., at the residence of his parents, 35 West 38th-st.

GEROW.—At Plattekill, Ulster County, N. Y., on Saturday, March 16, DANIEL GEROW, aged 84 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence on Wednesday, 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

GAYLER.—On Saturday morning, March 16, HENRY WHITING GAYLER, eldest son of James and Sara V. B. Gayler, aged 3 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon at 2½ o'clock, from No. 353 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

HOYT.—On Sunday, March 17, JESSE HOYT, counselor-at-law.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

JUDSON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 17, MARY, widow of the late Levi Judson, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Henry Ropes, are invited to attend her funeral at the residence of her son, Henry S. Judson, No. 194 Duffield-st., on Monday evening, March 18, at 7½ o'clock. The remains will be removed on Tuesday morning to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

The members of Principle Lodge No. 1767 and Bethlehem Encampment No. 19, I. O. of O. F., also the members of Altair Lodge No. 601, and Hyatt Lodge No. 205, F. and A. M., and DeWitt Clinton Chapter No. 142, R. A. M., are invited to attend without further invitation.

KIP.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 16, of diphtheria, WILLIAM ADDOMS, son of Henry and Emilie H. Kip, aged 1 year and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 122 Portland-av., near Hanson-place, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

LYON.—On Saturday, March 16, after a lingering illness, EFFIE POLHEMUS, wife of Wm. P. Lyon.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, 19th, at 12 o'clock, noon, from her late residence, No. 41 West 47th-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment by the Hudson River Railroad at 2 P. M. from 30th-st.

MESSER.—On Saturday, March 16, EDWARD R. MESSER, in the 34th year of his age.

His remains were interred in the Bay Ridge Cemetery.

PALMER.—On Saturday, March 16, MARGARET SYREN PALMER, relict of Francis Palmer, aged 67 years and 7 months.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral on Monday at 1 o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, W. H. Corwith, Eckford-st., near Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I.

PHILLIPS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, March 17, Miss FRANCES PHILLIPS, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from No. 322 Bridge-st. on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ROGERS.—On Saturday, March 16, at East Morrisania, JOHN, youngest son of John and Christiana Rogers, aged 2 years and 11 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

SCHMELZEL.—On Sunday morning, March 17, GEORGE SCHMELZEL, in the 82d year of his age.

His friends and those of his late brother, John B. Schmelzel, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 314 West 23d-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

STRONG.—On Saturday evening, March 16, Gen. WILLIAM K. STRONG, in the 62d year of his age.

Funeral from Calvary Church, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Tuesday, March 19, at 1 o'clock P. M.

VAN BRUNT.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Friday, March 15, NICHOLAS R. VAN BRUNT, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 102 Fulton-av., on Monday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M.

WARD.—At Newburgh, N. Y., on Sunday morning, March 17, A. WHITTEMORE WARD, Lieutenant U. S. M. C., son of Mrs. Sarah A. and the late Commander James H. Ward, U. S. N., aged 26 years, 5 months and 14 days.

Friends of the family, and officers of the Marine Corps and Navy, are invited to attend his funeral at St. Paul's Chapel, Newburgh, Wednesday, at 11½ o'clock A. M. Train leaves 30th-st. depot at 8 A. M.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE SOUTHERN RELIEF COMMISSION to date:

Amount previously acknowledged	$60,167 56
Received from Citizens of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1,500 00
Jay Cooke & Co.	1,000 00
Fisk & Hatch	1,000 00
Dabney, Morgan & Co	1,000 00
Wm. Watson	500 00
Alan McLane	500 00
Mrs. C. L. Spencer	500 00
Rochester South. Relief Com.	650 00
M. Morgan's Sons	500 00
Fabbri & Chauncey	500 00
The Great West'rn Ins. Co.	300 00
Citizens of Geneva and vicinity	279 00
Arnold, Constable & Co	250 00
M. K. Jessup & Co.	250 00
John Caswell	250 00
Ballin & Saunder	250 00
S. & W. Seligman & Co	250 00
Citizens of Geneva, N. Y.—add	209 4
Inhab'nts of Freehold, N J	202 00
Bruce & Cook	200 00
Taylor & Co	200 00
Lord & Taylor	200 00
Reformed Protestant DutchCh'rch Winderkook, Pa.	147 22
St. Mary's Episcopal Church in the Highlands	143 50
Citizens of Newport, R. I.—add	138 00
Church of the Holy Trinity, Middletown, Conn.	122 50
Dr. Bright, for others	125 48
T. B. Coddington & Co	100 00
Abenorth Bros	100 00
A. A. Thompson & Co	100 00
H. H. Cox	100 00
Benedict & Hall	100 00
J. R. & W. C. Fowler & Crampton	100 00
Arthur W. Benson, Brooklyn	100 00
Wm. Wood	100 00
Sam'l McLean & Co.	100 00
Hallgarten & Co	100 00
Hastings & Weed	100 00
J. Conover, Phila	100 00
Ingersoll, Watson & Co	100 00
Sam'l Bonnell, Jr.	100 00
Robert Carter & Brothers	100 00
S. V. Hoffman	100 00
Read, Taylor & Co	100 00
Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co	100 00
Merrill, Fitch & Allen	100 00
Thos. Drew & Co	100 00
P. W. Devoe & Co	100 00
People of Flemington, N. J	100 00
H. E. Gillilan	100 00
Fraser, Major & Co	100 00
Nourse, Brooks & Co	100 00
Wm. Whitlock, Jr.	100 00
Cash	100 00
Trinity Ch., Rockaway, L. I.	60 00
Collection at Fairfield, Herkimer County, N. Y.	58 67
Presbyterian and Baptist Chs. and Citizens of Holly, N. Y.	56 00
Freedman's Aux. Union Society of Honeoye, N. Y.	52 16
Zion Church, Little Neck, L. I., Rev. I. H. M. Beare, Pastor	51 00
H. Lamarche	50 00
J. G. Williams & Co	50 00
Underhill & Haven	50 00
Prot. Epis. Parish, Guilford, Conn	50 00
John Moulson	50 00
F. F. Marbury	50 00
A Friend	50 00
Anonymous	50 00
Mrs. Hannah Lloyd	50 00
Vibban, Fiske & Co	50 00
Harvey Sanford	50 00
Thomas Smith	50 00
Jas. Williamson	50 00
Mortimer Porter	50 00
Christ Church, St. Paul, Minn	48 25
St. Timothy Ch., Cantonville, Md.	46 00
St Paul's Epis. Ch., Bergen, N. J.	44 76
Trinity Ch., Southport, Conn	41 00
Collect'n at Janesville, Wis	40 36
Cash	30 00
St. P. E. Church, Philadelphia	30 00
Collection at Winfield, N. Y.	40 00
Congregation'l Ch., Southport, Conn	30 20
Officers of West Pt. Milit'y Academy	30 00
Mr. Cash	30 00
Middletown Point, N. J	27 00
Mrs. S. H. Bourdman	25 00
Wm. J. Bourdman	25 00
Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn	25 00
J. H. Chidell	25 00
Herman Griffin & Sons	25 00
W. H. Caswell	25 00
Geo. A. Halsey	25 00
H. T. Curtiss	25 00
Maria Beardsle	25 00
A. S. R.	25 00
J. C. C.	25 00
W. F. B.	20 00
Steele & Co	20 00
W. De Lamater	20 00
De Veaux College	15 00
St. Peter's Church, Cheshire, Conn	12 73
Cash	10 00
Cash	10 00
Dan. Jos. Blauvelt	10 00
John Booth	10 00
Zion Ch., Avon, N. Y.	10 00
Dr. John S. Crane	10 00
Grasmere	10 00
From a member of St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia	10 00
J. J. G.	10 00
J. Taterm	10 00
Rev. Abel Stevens, D. D.	10 00
A. D.	10 00
C. P. C.	8 00
Christ Ch., Redding, Conn	7 00
Ch. of Hamptonburgh, additional	7 00
Friends from Rockport, Conn	7 00
A Lady	5 00
Hannah Cola	5 00
W. E. A.	5 00
A.	5 00
John Wassell	5 00
W. S. Pierson	5 00
Olivia Pierson	5 00
Josiah Phelps	5 00
Rev. Wm. Banvard, D. D.	5 00
Mrs. A.	5 00
Geo. F. Wiggan	5 00
Hon. H. L. Comstock	5 00
Sister of Charity at Garrattsville, N. Y.	5 00
S. Pollak	5 00
Rev. H. H. Reed	5 00
J. R. Lent	5 00
Union Church	5 00
W. C. H.	5 00
David Cady	5 00
Congregation and Moreland, N. Y.	4 35
Mrs. M. Balland	3 00
Allen Barrett	3 00
Christopher Schrobile	3 00
Zion Church, Sands Hill, Penn	3 00
H.	3 00
Wm. Packard	2 00
Mosman Barrett	2 00
H. W.	2 00
A friend to suffering Humanity	2 00
Horace Hills, Stillwater, Minn	1 00
W. S. G.	1 00
Anonymous	1 00
R.	1 00
Anonymous	1 00
Mrs. A. F., Morgantown, West Va.	1 00
St. Mary's Parish, Conn	1 00
From X	65
Egbert T. Smith, South Haven, Conn	50
Total	$76,121 37

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CALORIC PRESSED RYE COFFEE.
The first manufactured in New-York City.
The first introduced and used in this market.
The first to meet the approbation of physicians.
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Which has over 5,000 testimonials.
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No. 149 Chatham-st., New-York.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

REDUCED PRICES
FOR
CHINA AND GLASS.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
NOS. 488, 490 AND 492 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF BROOME-ST.,
are now offering a splendid selection of the following goods

AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES:

Finest quality PARIS GRANITE DINNER, DESSERT and TEA SETS, 149 pieces, $40.

WHITE FRENCH CHINA, second selection, do., do., 164 pieces, $38.

DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, from $75 upward.

DECORATED FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, 44 pieces, from $12 upward.

WHITE GRANITE TOILET SETS, $2 38.

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Services of fine rich CUT GLASS, consisting of 12 goblets, 12 champagnes, 12 wines, 12 hocks, 12 finger-bowls and 2 quart decanters, (worth $45,) for $27.

Services of fine ENGRAVED GLASS, same assortment, (worth $55,) for $35.

Services of fine CUT GLASS, fancy shapes, of 62 pieces, as follows: 12 each, GOBLETS, CHAMPAGNES, CLARETS, WINES, and TWO DECANTERS, $14.

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ALSO A RICH SELECTION OF
FINE SOLID SILVER
(both Sterling and Coin)
PLATED WARE,
VASES, BRONZES, JARDINIERES,
PARIAN STATUARY AND PARIS FANCY GOODS,
NOW OPENING; AND A
LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.

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NOS. 488, 490 AND 492 BROADWAY,
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WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Of all descriptions, and
STERLING SILVER WARE,
for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

A CARD.
GREAT SALE OF PAINTINGS.

Having determined to sell by auction, on MONDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., the entire collection of Paintings recently purchased by me from W. P. Wright, Esq., and embracing a larger number of costly works of art than were ever before offered collectively in New-York, I deem it necessary, in order to avoid all misapprehension, to assure the public that those paintings will all be positively sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder. This is no usual contributors' sale. With the exception of three paintings which do not belong to me, although having formed part of my exhibition, there is not a single one, in the entire 146 put down in the catalogue, which is not my individual property, to be sold on my individual account. I would state further, that out of the entire collection there is not, with the exception of two or three that would probably not amount to an aggregate of over $700, a single painting which has either been sold or even bargained for. It is generally conceded that a grander and more legitimate opportunity for obtaining first-class works of art was, probably, never before submitted to the art patrons and collectors of this country.

H. W. DERBY.

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EVERY MAN HIS OWN LAWYER
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This work, prepared some years ago, was received with great favor by the public, attaining a larger sale, it is believed, than any work of the kind ever published. Lapse of time has brought material changes in the statutes of many of the States; the war has not only altered the social condition of some of them, but has introduced the Internal Revenue system, National Banks, new Post-office and Custom-house regulations, Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, emancipation of slaves, General Bankrupt Law, &c.

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WILLIAM B. REED.
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CERTIFICATE HOLDERS' MEETING.

TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (E. D.)
OFFICE No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 15, 1867.

The undersigned with satisfaction announces the adoption, by nearly a unanimous vote, of the amendments to the "Trust Agreement" proposed at the meeting of Nov. 1, 1866, and since voted upon by more than three-fourths in interest of the owners of the Common and also of Preferred Certificates.

The rights of parties in interest being now defined, and their future policy indicated, it has been urged by several parties largely interested, that this meeting be continued and the certificate holders be solicited to take immediate action for the consolidation of the two organizations provided for; and for such purpose a vote upon the annexed resolution, based upon the following plan and data, will now be proceeded with daily.

Certificate holders are earnestly requested to vote thereon without delay, in order that the meeting may not be unnecessarily protracted, to the possible detriment of their interests.

EDW'D LEARNED, Chairman.

PLAN FOR ENTIRE ENTERPRISE, UNDER SINGLE CORPORATION.

Capital stock (common) to be		$20,000,000
Capital stock (Preferred) to be		3,500,000
Bonded debt, including existing bonds		8,500,000
		$32,000,000

COMMON STOCK TO BE ISSUED.

To the $20,000,000 certificate holders, three shares full stock for every $500 of certificates		$12,000,000
One share scrip stock, assessable for $40 each for every $400 of certificates		5,000,000
To $3,500,000 preferred certificate holders, scrip stock assessable for $35 each, three shares for every $700 of preferred certificates		1,500,000
To new subscribers		1,500,000
		$20,000,000
Preferred stock to be issued to preferred certificate holders, par		$3,500,000
Money required for the entire enterprise		$8,000,000

RESOURCES.

Bonds	$8,500,000	
Less present bonds	3,650,000	
	$4,850,000 at 90 per cent.	$4,365,000
Receivable on $5,000,000 Scrip stock, at 40 per cent		$2,000,000
Receivable on $1,500,000 Scrip Stock, at 35 per cent		525,000
Sale of $1,500,000 Reserved Common Stock and any excess of Preferred Stock		1,200,000
		$8,090,000
Total miles of road		520
Miles of road having both gauges, three rails (Cincinnati to St. Louis.)		340
Miles of road having narrow gauge only (Vincennes to Cairo and Paducah.)		180

ESTIMATE OF EARNINGS FIRST YEAR AFTER COMPLETION.

Broad-gauge Line, (average of earnings, 1865, 1866, $3,586,794)		$3,750,000
Cincinnati and Louisville Line (gain)		550,000
Cincinnati and Evansville Line, (gain)		100,000
Cincinnati, Cairo and Paducah Line, (gain)		1,100,000
Cincinnati and St. Louis, third rail, (gain)		750,000
		$6,250,000
Operating and maintaining, say 66⅔ per cent.		4,166,667
Net earnings		$2,083,333
Interest on $8,500,000 Bonds	$595,000	
Interest on $3,500,000 Preferred Stock	245,000—	840,000
Surplus		$1,243,333

The above estimate of earnings marked "gain," being the narrow-gauge business, is far below our expectations and the opinions of parties familiar with the business intended to be secured.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

Whereas, At this meeting of certificate holders, duly convened and by resolution continued, certain amendments to the Trust Agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, have been adopted, whereby the organization of two distinct railway corporations is authorized for purposes therein declared, and in adjustment of the rights and interests of certificate holders; and

Whereas, Such purpose can now be beneficially accomplished by one of such contemplated corporations; therefore, it is hereby

Resolved and agreed, That said amendments, adopted as aforesaid, are hereby annulled and repealed in so far as they appertain or relate to the corporations so proposed to be organized, and in substitution therefor the following be adopted as amendatory of the fifteenth article of said Trust Agreement:

"When the Trustees shall have perfected their purchase of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, (Eastern Division,) or shall otherwise have become possessed of the same, they shall form or procure to be formed, a corporation under such laws of the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, or either thereof, as they shall deem advisable."

The capital of such corporation shall consist of 35,000 Preferred Shares, and 200,000 Common Shares, of the par value of $100 each.

The purposes and obligations of such corporations shall be and be made as follows:

To receive from the Trustees the property to be purchased as aforesaid, viz.: The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, (Eastern Division,) and also all rights, properties and interests held by them in or relating to the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, (the Western Division,) being the entire capital stock and shares of said Company, together with all bonds, claims or demands against said Company, held or belonging to the Trust.

To receive from the Trustees any and all other properties or things belonging to the Trust and properly deliverable on the final termination thereof.

To make and secure, without unnecessary delay, close traffic communication and rail connection with the narrow-gauge system of railroads, extending to or intersecting said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, by a third and intermediate rail to be laid upon said road, and with the southwestern roads, by the construction of the Illinois Southern Railroad, or to secure such objects by some alternative arrangements which will yield equivalent benefits and revenue to said Company.

To maintain, operate and manage the properties so to be acquired or constructed, and any other which may thereafter be acquired, as an entirety, and conformably to the provisions and declarations of this amendment.

The capital stock of the corporation shall be used and disposed of as follows:

To the persons or parties who, upon a day to be determined by the Trustees, of which not less than thirty days' notice shall be published in one or more prominent newspapers in the City of New-York, shall be duly registered on the books of said Trustees as the owners of Trustees' Certificates, on the bases and conditions following, and on the surrender and cancelation of their several certificates, viz.: To the owners so registered, or their legal representatives, of Preferred Certificates, there shall be issued preferred stock of the corporation, full paid, for the amount of their Preferred Certificates, increased by an allowance of interest thereon, computed up to the first day of September next at and after the rate of one share of such preferred stock for every one hundred dollars of such certificates and interest surrendered by them respectively.

The preference of such preferred stock to be and constitute such stock a first claim upon the property of the corporation, after its indebtedness, and to entitle the owners thereof also to seven per cent. per annum, cumulative interest, payable semi-annually thereon; and whenever the net earnings of the corporation shall be in excess of the amount requisite to pay seven per cent. dividends per annum on the common stock, (all accrued interest on the preferred stock being paid,) such excess, when distributed, shall be divided equally per share on preferred and common stock alike.

And to such owners, in addition to such preferred stock, there shall be issued three shares of common stock, to be designated scrip stock, and declared to be paid up to the amount of sixty-five dollars each, for every seven hundred dollars of their preferred certificates and interest aforesaid.

To the owners, registered as aforesaid, or their legal representatives, of common or unpreferred certificates, common stock of the corporation, *full paid*, for the amount of their common certificates, at and after the rate of three such shares of stock for every five hundred dollars of such certificates surrendered by them respectively; and in addition thereto one of such shares, to be designated scrip stock, and to be declared to be paid up to the amount of sixty dollars for every four hundred dollars of their such certificates so surrendered.

To parties entitled to fractional parts of a share of either class, there shall be issued a full share of same class, on the payment by such party in money of the fair current value of the complement.

All shares, both preferred and common, not issued as above provided, including all fractional parts of shares which any certificate holder may not take as aforesaid, to be held, used and disposed of for the benefit of the corporation and purposes hereinbefore declared, as its Directors may from time to time determine.

All scrip stock to be subject to the payment of future assessments up to par, whereupon they shall become full paid shares; non-payment of any such assessment to forfeit the stock, without other liability.

The corporation shall be restricted from creating and issuing any mortgage lien upon its property, which shall at any time make the aggregate amount of its issued and outstanding mortgage indebtedness exceed seventeen thousand five hundred dollars per mile, except by authority first to be had and obtained of two-thirds in interest of the owners of both the preferred and common full paid stock.

When the corporation is duly organized, the Trustees shall transfer and convey to it the entire property belonging to the Trust then held or controlled by them, in such manner and by such instruments in writing as counsel may advise; and they are hereby authorized to do any and all acts and things necessary to carry into effect the purposes and declarations of this amendment to the Trust Agreement, and to discharge any expenses or obligations made or incurred on account of this meeting, which they shall deem properly claimable, from the beneficiaries of the Trust.

The corporation, simultaneously with the transfer of the property as aforesaid, shall assume all the obligations and liabilities of the Trustees under or connected with the Trust Agreement, and their actions relating thereto, and shall protect and save said Trustees from all loss or harm on account thereof; and shall undertake the execution and obligations of this amendment in such form and manner as shall be satisfactory to said Trustees.

On the due transfer of the property as aforesaid to the new corporation, and upon proper measures being taken to secure to the certificate holders their respective shares of stock as aforesaid, and upon the aforesaid assumption of the liabilities and obligations as aforesaid, this Trust shall be and be taken to be fully discharged and terminated; and the Trustees shall thereupon be fully released forever from any claims, loss or damage therefrom, or in any manner relating thereto, by reason of any act or omission by them, or either of them, pertaining thereto.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
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1866.
OFFICE OF THE
SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
INSURANCE BUILDINGS,
No. 49 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1867.

The following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of the 10th section of the act of its incorporation:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1865		$640,311 09
Premiums received during the year to Dec. 31, 1866:		
On Marine Risks	$2,383,246 07	
On Inland Risks	212,103,14—	2,595,349 21
Total		$3,235,660 92
The amount of earned Premiums during the year, less return premiums, was		3,120,822 30
Losses paid during the year:		
On Marine Risks	$2,382,018 81	
On Inland Risks	205,749 99	
Expenses and Reinsurance	278,638 34	
Total		$2,866,407 14
The assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1866, were as follows, viz.:		
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages		$440,650 00
United States Stocks, Loans on Stocks, Accrued Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and Loans, Rents of Real Estate, salvage, &c.		425,549 62
Cash		91,779 04
Bills Receivable		942,564 68
Premium Accounts not yet collected		84,245 25
Scrip of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies		3,103 0
Total		$1,986,889 39

The foregoing statement has been made to conform strictly to the requirements of the Company's charter.

The receipts and expenditures of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1866, have been as follows:

Expenditures for Marine Losses, Return Premiums, Expenses, &c.		$3,506,069 14
Receipts from Earned Premiums, Profits on Gold, &c.		2,575,462 26
Excess of expenditures over receipts		$930,606 88
The Company were liable at the end of the year for Unpaid Losses, Return Premiums, Commissions, &c., estimated at	$648,611 43	
Less to be received for advance in value of Real Estate, Stocks, &c., and for sundry Salvage, Reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	413,426 36—	235,185 07
Deficiency		$1,165,791 95
Amount of outstanding Scrip called in and canceled		$1,161,820 00

In view of the above result, the Board of Trustees have this day ordered that the outstanding Scrip or Certificates of Profits heretofore issued by the Company be reduced their entire amount, and the Certificates issued therefor called in and canceled.

Holders of Certificates not heretofore redeemed are hereby notified of the action of the Board, and are requested to surrender such certificates at the office of the Company for cancelation.

The Board of Trustees also resolved that a subscription of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of notes in advance of premiums be taken up, in addition to the cash capital of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS already subscribed, and not included in the above assets.

No fire risks, disconnected from marine, have been taken by the Company.

The Company, on the 31st December, 1866, held assets as above, valued at		$1,986,889 39
The total of all ascertained and estimated liabilities on that day were, (exclusive of the amount of premiums on outstanding risks, $636,703 75		1,356,157 59
		$632,731 80
Cash capital subscribed and all paid in		500,000 00
Making amount of assets remaining with the Company, (exclusive of the proposed subscription of notes in advance of premiums,)		$1,132,731 80

By order of the Board,
ISAAC H. WALKER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES

MOSES H. GRINNELL,
ROSWELL SPRAGUE,
JOHN CHADWICK,
WM. H. MACY,
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL,
FRED. G. FOSTER,
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LOUIS LORUT,
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MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
EDWARD R. ANTHONY, Vice-President.
ISAAC R. WALKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1867.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 19 bonds, numbered as follows: 294, 583, 62, 430, 42, 570, 51, 244, 443, 234, 24, 78, 158, 524, 144, 207, 568, 80 and 258, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1867.

The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF FIRST DIVISION ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF MINNESOTA, 7 per cent., free of Government Tax. The subscribers offer for sale a limited amount of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above road at the very low price of 80c. upon the dollar. Their bonds are but $10,000 per mile, being less than the cost of the iron, and being the first mortgage upon road and equipments.

The Company have a land grant of 6,400 acres per mile among the choicest farming land of the State.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
Cor. Nassau and Pine sts., opposite the U. S. Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 21, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of Board of Directors, for the ensuing year, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books will be closed on March 2, at 2 P. M., and reopen 21st.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Ill., March 5, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, April 1, 1867. The transfer-books will close on the 20th inst., and reopen on the 2d of April next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Buildings, on MONDAY, the 1st of April next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M., and continue open until 2 P. M.

W. F. JOY, Secretary.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1867.

PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company exchanged for Second Series Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of said road, on application at our office.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 212 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FULTON-ST., N. Y.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the National Life Insurance Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, as above, on MONDAY, the 1st day of April, 1867. Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN A. MORTIMORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO.,
No. 68 WALL-ST., New-York, March 14, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 25th inst. The poll will be opened from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. By order

GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Swift Farm Petroleum and Mining Company will be held at No. 195 West-st., on TUESDAY, April 2, 1867, from 12 to 1 o'clock, for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year. By order of

A. A. GADDIS, President.

ST. PAUL CITY BONDS, TWENTY YEARS to run; interest seven per cent., payable January and July, in New-York; for sale in small investment lots, by

STOUT, THAYER & CO.,
No. 38 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

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BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	109⅝	109⅞	June, 7-30	105⅜	105⅝
Coupon, 1881	109⅝	109⅞	July, 7-30	105⅜	105⅝
5-20 Regist'd '62	107	107½	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	[illegible]	118
5-20 Coupon, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	[illegible]	117¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	[illegible]	117
5-20 " new, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	[illegible]	115
10-40 Registered	97⅜	97⅝	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	112	112½
10-40 Coupon	97⅜	97⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	111½	111¾
Gold	134½	134⅝	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	111	111
August, 7-30	105⅜	105⅝	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	110½	11.¾

We are exchanging NEW 5-20 BONDS for the FIRST SERIES of 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, allowing BANKS and BANKERS ¼ OF ONE PER CENT. COMMISSION on all conversions, the difference of interest adjusted according to Government rule.

The SECOND and THIRD SERIES bought at market rates.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED 15 YEARS.

Insurance, City Railroad, Gaslight, Bank, Telegraph, Express, Manufacturing and Mining Stocks; also, City, County, State and Government Securities, receive special attention, and a few on hand for sale, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. dividends, at low rates for investments.

STATEMENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 40 WALL-ST.,
FOR THE YEAR 1866.

Assets, 1st Jan., 1866		$1,600,120 45
Receipts.		
Premiums and charge for policies	$533,290 97	
Interest, premium on gold, &c.	179,769 08—	713,060 05
		$2,313,199 50
Disbursements.		
Paid claims by death	$162,400 00	
Endowments and other policies purchased	17,512 74	
Dividends and profits paid with claims	15,870 52	
Reinsurance, taxes, commissions, physician's fees, annuity, &c.	68,884 92	
Office expenses, advertising, printing and stationery	42,828 68—	$307,496 86
Assets.		
Cash in Bank, in United States Trust Company, and on call	$72,778 07	
Bond and mortgages	395,300 00	
United States bonds and treasury notes ($826,300 par)	869,744 00	
New-York State bonds ($124,000 par)	124,650 00	
New-York City bonds ($75,000 par)	75,000 00	
Brooklyn City bonds ($24,000 par)	23,040 00	
Due by agents	42,279 66	
Loans on policies	246,524 11	
Deferred premiums	86,253 84	
Interest due or accrued	56,132 96	
Assets 1st Jan., 1867		$2,005,702 64
		$2,313,199 50

There are no losses due and unpaid.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS,
JAMES SUYDAM,
JAMES MARSH,
JOHN J. CISCO,
ISAAC A. STORM,
CHAS. M. CONNOLLY,
THOMAS C. DOREMUS,
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT,
WILSON G. HUNT,
DAN. H. ARNOLD,
W. R. VERMILYE,
WILLIAM TUCKER,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,
EDWARD S. CLARK,
ISAAC N. PHELPS.

CHARLES E. BILL,
JOHN J. PHELPS,
CLINTON GILBERT,
WILLIAM B. BOLLES,
HANSON K. CORNING,
JOHN C. BALDWIN,
EDWARD MINTURN,
AUGUSTUS H. WARD,
JAMES GALLATIN,
JER. P. ROBINSON,
CHAS. P. LEVERICH,
WM. M. HALSTED,
HENRY W. FORD,
APOL. R. WETMORE,
FRED. SHELDON.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, President.

N. G. DE GROOT, Actuary. JOHN EADIE, Secretary. JAMES W. G. CLEMENTS, M. D., Medical Examiner. WILLIAM DETMOLD, M. D., Consulting Physician. J. B. GATES, General Agent, and JAS. STEWART, HENRY PERRY, ALBERT O. WILLCOX, A. WHITNEY, GRENVILLE B. BENSON, CHARLES NORTHSHIELD, J. J. WHITNEY, WILLIAM H. WILSON, H. F. WINSLOW, S. S. ANDERSON and QUACKENBOSS BROTHERS, Local Agents, in the City of New-York and vicinity.

New and Important Plans of Life Insurance have been Adopted by this Company.

SEE THE NEW PROSPECTUS.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $23,000,000.

An Act to create a loan for the redemption of the overdue bonds of the Commonwealth.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been over-due and unpaid for some time past; and,

Whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market: therefore.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and first of August, in the City of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years, and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia: the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, et cetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder. Provided, that no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding in a fiduciary capacity bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State, or money, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the City of Harrisburgh, Penn., until 12 o'clock M., on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be indorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburgh, Penn., U. S. A.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000 reimbursable in ten years and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000 reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local and municipal taxes.

The over-due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over-due loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over-due loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTANFT,
Auditor-General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorised, will receive pay.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1867.

SIXTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON WORK.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
March 5, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., March 19, 1867, for cast-iron columns, pilasters, caps and bases, window and door frames for the north wing of the Treasury extension.

A schedule of the work required and the drawings of the same may be seen at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

All bids must be accompanied by the guaranty of some responsible person that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him.

The Department reserves the right to accept separate portions of the various proposals, and to reject any or all of the bids, if considered for the interest of the Government to do so.

Bids to be inclosed in a sealed envelope and indorsed "Proposals for Iron Work." A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE MANUFACTURERS' HOTEL PROPRIETORS AND CAPITALISTS—VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A substantial, well-built six-story brick building on Cherry-st., near Catharine Ferry, only two blocks from East River, admirably adapted for manufacturing, hotel or tenement purposes. The plot is 50x185, main building 50x50, and six-story brick extension 25x165. The buildings are in good order, and capable of being altered for any purpose. For full particulars apply to JOHNSON, MILLER & HALL, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSES ON 42D-ST., near 6th-av.
Furnished houses on 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Furnished houses on 39th-st., near 5th-av.
Furnished houses on Lexington-av., near 36th-st.
Furnished houses on Lexington-av., near 33th-st.
A number of furnished and unfurnished houses and lots on the principal avenues and streets. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

A FINE AND DESIRABLE HIGH-STOOP brick house; immediate possession; $15,000; only $3,000 to $4,000 required; will guarantee $2,000 rent; surroundings first class. Apply on premises, No. 112 45th-st., 6th-av. and Broadway; do. No. 326 47th-st., near Broadway; $12,000, will rent for $1,500; only $2,500 to $3,000 required. Apply at No. 112 45th-st.

SIXTH WARD.—FOR SALE OR LEASE—A large plot of land, with buildings thereon, bounded by Worth-st., Mission-place and Park-st., suitable for a public institution, manufactory or tenement-houses; a large supply of pure spring water on the premises. Apply to HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE HANDSOME BROWN-stone houses in the elegant block on 71st-st., west of Lexington-av., (entrance to the Park;) has extra improvements, and is in a beautiful and rapidly increasing locality. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to TIMOTHY DALY, 71st-st., near 3d-av.

A SPLENDID FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, four stories and basement, for sale, five minutes' walk from Central Park; immediate possession; will be sold cheap, if bought before the 20th inst. Inquire of owner, on premises, No. 69 60th-st., northeast side, near Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—HARLEM—HOUSES, BROWN-stone, brick and frame; modern style and conveniences, on best streets and avenues, with extra lots if desired; also great variety choice building lots on "Boulevards," 125th-st., &c. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

VALUABLE VACANT LOTS FOR SALE—On 90th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., corner Lexington-av.; 90th is one of the streets which have a park entrance; property in this locality is improving very rapidly. Price $2,500 each. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HARLEM.—RARE CHANCE—TWO BASEMENT two-story houses, modern improvements; erected for owner's occupancy, for durability and comfort; prices $7,000. Also two adjoining lots. MEAD & ANNER, No. 2,000 3d-av., 126th-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, on the south side of 25th-st., between Madison-square and 4th-av.; house is full size; in perfect order. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$5.500 WILL BUY THE LOT ON THE corner of 43d-st. and 2d-av. with street lot adjoining; and $8,400 for three lots on 2d-av., between 42d and 43d sts. Choice 3d-av. lots for sale.
BROWN & McLEAN, No. 581 3d-av.

A NICE SMALL BROWN-STONE HIGH-stoop house for sale, No. 82 East 27th-st.; four-story and basement; all improvements and in good order; nearly new; first house west of Lexington-av. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway.

EAST RIVER BULK-HEAD FOR SALE, near the Pike-st. pier, formerly occupied by the seaman's floating chapel. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BOULEVARD LOTS FOR SALE.—110 LOTS on 115th, 116th, 117th and 118th sts., Broadway, and front on Hudson River, including water right. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS SITUate in 12th Ward of this City; also, one lot on 42d-st., near 42d-st. Ferry. Apply to J. E. HEALTH, No. 12½ Chambers-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

A BARGAIN.—IN HARLEM, FIVE LOTS AND two frame cottages, gardens, &c., for sale, on 142d-st., west of 8th-av.; all for $10,000. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON 5TH AND MADISON avs. and on 73d and 74th sts. Apply to JAMES S. HUGGINS, No. 49 William-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, PRICE $10,892, one of the most complete and comfortable houses in the city, and in perfect order; brick, 2½ stories front, full 3 stories in rear, basement and sub-cellar; range, heater, stationary tubs, bath-room, sewer, two water-closets, shutters inside and out, walls painted or papered, weather strips; 11 rooms, grape-arbor, vines, &c.; lot 22 feet 10 inches by 100 feet; location excellent, and within 25 minutes' walk of ferries; possession April 15, or sooner. For permits call on S. W. TUBBS, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ONE OF THE elegant block of brown-stone front houses, three-story, basement and cellar, southeast corner Willoughby and Carlton avs.; House 21.6 by 45 feet; lot 100; all modern improvements; convenient to De Kalb and Myrtle avs. car routes; price $15,500; part on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, to THOMAS FAGAN.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO THREE-STORY modern brick houses, 20x36, lot 100 feet, in Lafayette, near Nostrand-av., Brooklyn, in complete order; water, gas, dumb waiter and gas fixtures. Price $5,000; rent $650. For full particulars apply to JOHN E. CAPERS, Dekalb, near Nostrand-av.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone front dwelling, 22x45; lot 22x100; contains all the modern improvements; situate No. 252 Carlton-av., between Lafayette and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn; price $15,000. Inquire of QUACKENBOSS BROTHERS, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-class three-story high-stoop brick house, No. 5 Hoyt-st., near Fulton-av.; all modern improvements; three rooms deep, in complete order; lot 22x115. Apply to D. & M. CHAUNCEY, Montague near Court-st., Brooklyn, or J. S. MERRIAM, No. 29 William-st., New-York. Price $11,000.

GREAT SALE OF CHOICE PROSPECT Park lots and brown-stone houses near the grand entrance of the Park, at auction, by Johnson, Miller & Hall, on TUESDAY, March 19. See advertisement under head of auction sales in another column.

10 SPLENDID BROWN-STONE AND brick houses in the 13th and 19th Wards, Brooklyn, at auction by JOHNSON, MILLER & HALL, on TUESDAY, March 19. See advertisement under Auction Sales in another column.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 69 FORT GREENE-place, Brooklyn. Apply to Mr. SOUTHWORTH, No. 377 Broadway, up stairs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 31ST-ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., will let two or three elegantly furnished rooms to gentleman and wife, or gentlemen only, with or without board; no children or nurses; no moving. References exchanged. Address Box No. 6,761 Post-office.

A HANDSOME ROOM, MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, to let, permanent, with good table, to gentleman and wife or gentlemen. Apply, for one week, at No. 183 West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; references given and required.

BOARDING—PARLOR AND BEDROOM, front, suitable for gentleman and wife, or physician. Apply at No. 34 West 20th-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

REMOVAL.
THE UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK
Have removed to their
NEW BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st.

Now is the best time to deposit your money. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on sums of $5 to $5,000 from April 1. The Bank will be open for the inspection of visitors on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week.

ASSETS, $3,116,424 26.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Money deposited on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF TAX.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
3d-av., corner 26th-st.
Six per cent. paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000 free from Government tax.
Deposits now draw from April 1.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE BLISS, Thomas P. Eldridge, James H. Dunham and Isaiah V. Carpenter, plaintiffs, *against* BERNARD ROSENTHAL, defendant. Summons for a money demand on contract. To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 191 Broadway, New-York City within twenty days after the service thereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand two hundred and forty-one dollars and seventeen cents, with interest on nine hundred and eighteen dollars and forty-six cents from the eleventh day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and interest on three hundred and twenty-two dollars and seventy-seven cents from the fourteenth day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, besides the costs of this action.

G. A. SEIXAS, plaintiffs' attorney,
No. 191 Broadway, N. Y.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of March, 1867. G. A. SEIXAS, plaintiffs' attorney.
[U. S. Int. Rev. stamp, 50c., canceled.] law6wM*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CAROLINE M. WOODWORTH, plaintiff, *against* Selim E. Woodworth and Lesitte F., his wife, Georgiana L. Beebe, Joseph H. McArthur and Julia, his wife, James S. Wethered and Mary J., his wife, Lydia G. Lock, Minnie Locke, Belle Locke, Willie Locke, John W. Conner and Julia W., his wife, William Parkinson and Louisa, his wife, and William R. Woodworth, defendants.—Summons for relief. (Complaint served.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, No. 170 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

MARSH, COE & WALLIS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 170 Broadway.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 29th day of December, 1866.

MARSH, COE & WALLIS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

[U. S. Int. Rev. stamp, 50 cents canceled.] f11-law6wM*

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

The mansion house and grounds adjoining, late the residence of Calvin G. Williams, deceased, in Stonington, Conn. The house is 36x45 feet, with an L, two full stories, in good order, and remarkably well built, with barns and other outbuildings, a good fruit garden, well inclosed, and about twelve acres of land adjoining. It is pleasantly situated in sight of the village depot, where four trains for New-York and Boston *via* Shore Line Railroad stop daily. The property will be sold very low. For terms, &c., apply to

HENRY P. HAVEN,
Administrator,
New-London, Conn.

NYACK.

Executor's sale of valuable property in the village of Nyack, Rockland County, situated on Main-st., about 220 feet front and 90 feet deep, with a large stone house, late residence of John Green, deceased. Has an extensive prospect of 12 to 15 miles of the Hudson River. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at the option of the purchaser. Said property will be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, March 20, at 11 A. M., on the premises. By order of GEORGE GREEN, Executor.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
REAL ESTATE AGENCY!
Houses and lots, farms, country seats, &c., at all points on the line of this road.
A. C. DUNHAM, Jr., Agent, No. 162 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FARM OF THE LATE JOHN THOMAS, deceased, situated half a mile beyond the limits of the City of Rahway, N. J., and two miles from the depot, containing 60 acres, 10 of it in wood.

The house is pleasantly located, and the internal arrangements very complete and in fine order. Barns, carriage-house, &c., mostly new buildings, and all in fine order. Any person desiring it, a circular will be sent describing it more fully.

The family of deceased now offer this place for sale, believing it to possess many advantages as to locality, &c. Parties desiring to purchase are referred, for further information, to G. N. STEBBINS, Administrator, No. 88 Broadway, N. Y.; WM. H. BOWNE, Westchester, N. Y.; or to J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J., on whose order the place will be shown and terms made known. Possession given at short notice.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED—A beautiful country seat, about nine miles from the City of New-York, and easily accessible by rail at all times of the day. The house is large and commodious, well finished, and supplied with hot and cold water, and heating apparatus. The lawn contains about thirteen acres, and is diversified in surface and studded with splendid shade trees; the garden is large and well stocked with fruit; there is a coach-house, stable and gardener's house on the premises. If desired, the farm of fifty acres, with farmer's house, barns, &c., will be sold or rented with the mansion house. For terms or other particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, SITUATED at Powerville, Morris County, N. J., one mile from the flourishing town of Boonton, consisting of rolling mill, forge, flouring mill, all now in operation; blacksmith-shop and nine dwelling-houses, hotel and other buildings in connection with the works, and 45 acres of land; the whole being a part of the estate of the late Thomas C. Willis, deceased. The property is very advantageously situated with regard to markets, &c., being directly on the line of the Morris Canal, and one mile from a depot now being built on the Morris and Essex Railroad, and within thirty miles of New-York. Will be sold cheap to close the estate. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York, or C. O. WILLIS, on the premises.

TO BE SOLD OR LET—ON CASTLETON Heights, Staten Island, an elegant furnished residence, consisting of a three-story and basement brick villa, with ice-house, (filled,) stable, coachman's house, &c., together with three or four acres of land, well supplied with carefully selected fruit trees of all kinds. The villa was built by day labor, and contains twenty-two rooms, with billiard table and all the modern conveniences. The location and scenery combine to make this a most desirable property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—78 ACRES of productive land in a high state of cultivation, and 20 acres wood and timber; situated one-half mile from Long Island Branch Railroad, at Syosset Depot; the farm is in a good location and convenient; on the place are choice-bearing fruit trees, in full bearing; abundance of other fruit; a nice pond; a well of never-failing water; large and convenient house, barn and other buildings. For further particulars, apply to or address STEPHEN SCHENCK, Syosset, L. I.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST RESIDENCE IN Saratoga Springs, now occupied by Mrs. J. Wayland.
ALSO,
At Saratoga Springs, a fine brick house, corner of North Broadway and Greenfield-av.; also, another brick house, near the above, on Greenfield-av.
ALSO,
A farm of 120 acres, near Amsterdam, in Broadalbin, N. Y. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, TWO PLOTS of ground of 12 acres each at Croton, first station above Sing Sing; would make two of the most desirable country seats between New-York and Albany, or could be divided into eight or ten sites to accommodate parties wishing to purchase together. Those wishing to purchase on the Hudson at reasonable prices should look at this property. Apply to S. SINCLAIR, *Tribune* Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT INWOOD, on the Hudson; one hour's drive from the City, half hour by Hudson River cars; with four acres, barn, stable, ice-house, hennery, bath and boat house; splendid view of the river; large fruit and vegetable garden; gas and water through house, and stable suitable for both Summer and Winter; residence only two minutes' walk from depot; one-half can remain on bond and mortgage. Address Box No. 2,080 City Post-office.

FARM FOR SALE IN CLOSTER, BERGEN CO., N. J., on Northern Railroad, one mile from depot, one hour from foot of Cortlandt-st.; 90 acres; 10 acres in wood, 12 acres seeded in rye, the rest under high cultivation; good house, and all outbuildings, with or without stock. One of the best homes in Bergen County. Possession April 1. Price $200 per acre. Inquire on premises of JOHN S. RANDALL, or of his son "RANDALL," shirt manufacturer, No. 522 8th-av., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, March 18, at 1 o'clock P. M., at Woodbury, Queens County, Long Island, containing about 70 acres, 60 under good cultivation; balance wood fences, good and well watered; good dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings, orchard, fruit and shrubbery; location 20 miles from City and 1½ mile from Syosset depot; terms easy. Further particulars of J. & G. MEAKIN, No. 9 Barclay-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT EAST ORANGE, N. J., a gentlemen's residence, furnished, with from two to seven acres, as required. House contains 13 rooms, with modern conveniences, within four minutes' walk of M. & E. R. R. station. Inquire of Dr. GEO. PECK, on the premises, cor. of Main-st. and Maple-av., or of CYRUS PECK, Continental Ins. Co., 102 Broadway, N. Y. Also, eligible building lots and sites for sale in East Orange and Roseville. No money required if improved.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A delightful country residence on Jamaica-av., within ten minutes' walk of the depot; about four acres of land well laid out, with fine shade trees, large vegetable garden, &c.; good stable, carriage-house, hennery, &c.; house built in the most substantial manner, and supplied with water and gas. Apply on the premises to Mrs. R. C. TOWNSEND, or to J. L. McKEEVER, No. 69 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER County, a first-class country place, containing six acres of land, large mansion, with all necessary outbuildings, garden, with a great variety of fruits and flowers, besides a large collection of greenhouse plants, among the finest in the country; situated three miles north of Central Park, opposite the residence of Lewis G. Morris, Esq. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A plain cottage house, fine and new, in Yonkers, with nine rooms, cellar, and outhouses; one acre ground; abundance of fruit; would let the above at a low rent. Also, for sale or to let, two brick houses with large stores, twelve rooms, eleven pantries and cellar; each first-rate stands for business, at low rent. Apply to E. B. TAYLOR, Main-st., Yonkers.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT TARRYtown, on the Hudson River, a large and elegantly finished house, with one acre of ground. The house is heated by steam; has gas, hot and cold water through the house, and is in every respect a first-class dwelling, beautifully situated, commanding a full view of the river and surrounding country. For further information apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT PEEKSKILL, ON THE HUDson, a genteel, recently built cottage residence of ten rooms; gas and water in the house; large lot; best location in the village; fine view of Hudson River; less than five minutes from depot. For particulars apply to S. R. KNAPP, Esq., Peekskill, or address Lock-box No. 57 B, Washington, D. C.

BOILING SPRING, N. J.—A NEW COUNtry house for sale, 11 rooms; 32 City lots; Erie Railway, 40 minutes from City; $12,000; very desirable and convenient. Views, plans and full description mailed to all applicants.
GEO. E. WOODWARD, No. 37 Park-row, N. Y.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with fifty acres excellent land; three miles north of New-Haven; commanding fine views; quantities of choice fruit and berries; modern built house; beautifully shaded lawn; farm-house, barns, carriage-house, &c., in complete order. Apply at Earle's Hotel, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT Peekskill, on the Hudson, commanding a fine view of the river and Highlands; house has all the modern conveniences, suitable outbuildings; about 36 acres of land. Apply to M. C. HUSSEY, on the premises, or DERRICKSON & BARTLETT, No. 30 Beekman-st.

SCOTCH PLAINS, NEW-JERSEY.—A handsome country residence and five or more acres of land for sale, near the depot. House is large and in fine order. Good fruit and shade. Photographs and particulars at
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT OF 10 ACRES within 45 minutes of City; brick house, barn and all necessary outbuildings; house has twenty rooms, gas, bath, hot and cold water; on Passaic River, opposite Newark, N. J. Apply to GEO. W. PLATT, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

HOMESTEAD AND FARM FOR SALE IN CONNECTICUT—In Woodbury, Litchfield County, most beautiful village in the State; homestead of 10 acres; farm 70 acres; belongs to an old family about to leave it. Inquire of ED. F. BROWN, No. 7 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, N. J., A NICE three-story house, ten rooms, kitchen back, with modern improvements; neighborhood unexceptionable; will be sold low if applied for immediately. Address D. H. C., Newark.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.—LARGE BRICK house for sale, well situated, with two springs on place, and nearly 2 acres of ground; never used except for private residence, but suitable for boarding-house or club of gentlemen; in good repair; possession given immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A COTTAGE IN MOUNT VERNON, Westchester County, (New-Haven Railroad;) price $3,500; garden, ¼ of an acre; abundance of fruit; forty-five minutes from 27th-st., New-York.
PERRIS & BROWNE, No. 173 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, the finest country residence within ten miles of this City; all modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water baths, &c. Apply at No. 242 South-st.

FOR SALE—ON NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL Railroad, at Cranford, 10 acres, dwelling 8 rooms, outbuildings and fruit; all in fine order. Apply to E. J. ANNIN, No. 99 Fulton-st.

FARMS ON NORTHERN, CENTRAL AND Morris and Essex Railroads of New-Jersey for sale. Also valuable Newark City property. DAY, FERDON & CO., No. 191 Broadway, Room No. 4.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—HOUSE, CONTAINING ten rooms, and five acres of choice land, with an abundance of apples, pears, &c.; pleasant location; price $7,500. Address X., Box 144 *Times* Office.

A TASTY COTTAGE DWELLING FOR sale near South Orange; price $4,000. JOHN W. SHEDDEN, No. 363 Bowery, corner of 4th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE.
A FINE FRUIT FARM.
A MOST ATTRACTIVE LOCATION.
TWO HOURS FROM NEW-YORK, ON CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

75 acres of improved land, dwelling, 1,200 fruit trees, carriage-house, barn, ice-house entirely new; grounds well laid out; 10 acres of lawn. This place is very desirable as a Summer residence, and will make a choice investment, as it will be sold a bargain.
A. C. DUNHAM, No. 162 Broadway.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR LEASE, COMpletely furnished, on Staten Island, at New-Brighton, a large and commodious mansion about 60x20 feet, located on high ground overlooking the ocean, bay, the City of New-York and far up the Hudson; large and beautiful lawn, grapery, garden, pasture, outbuildings, &c.; this is one of the most valuable and desirable places within many miles of New-York; 16 to 18 acres of highly cultivated and fruited land. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A VERY superior residence with fine grounds and stable for sale, within two miles of Harlem Bridge, and 2½ from the Park, by the new Boulevard. Neighborhood first class.
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FINE FARMS FOR SALE NEAR RAHWAY, N. J., and desirable houses and lots in town.
J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

TO LET.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—LOcated at North Englewood, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, one hour from New-York, ten minutes from depot; house 63x40; first story—parlor, dining and sitting rooms, kitchen, store-room, laundry and pantries; second story—eight bedrooms, bathroom and water-closet; attic story—three rooms; carriage-house, stable and sheds; hydrant in garden and carriage-house; good supply of young fruit. M. FLANNELLY.

TO LEASE—THE NEW BUILDINGS NOW BEing completed on the four lots on the southeast corner of Houston and Greene sts., 100x100. Parties desirous of locating on this great line of improvement will please examine the buildings and call upon me immediately in relation to renting the same. Steam will be introduced if required. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, No. 54 Greene-st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED HOUSE ON 19TH-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Also, furnished houses on 5th-av., near 21st-st.
Also, furnished houses on 15th-st., near 5th-av.
Also, on 19th-st., near 6th-av.
Apply to ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

A COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—ON THE south side of Long Island, 60 miles from the City by railroad; the house is large and convenient, beautifully situated near the water, and will be rented furnished or unfurnished at a very low rent; outbuilding, including ice-house, in good condition. For full particulars apply to J. G. FLOYD, Jr., No. 60 William-st., second floor.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN FIRST-PLACE, BROOKLYN.—Four-story brown-stone high-stoop and basement, 25x65; sixteen rooms, with all the modern improvements, and in splendid order, and very handsomely furnished all through; will be let only to a private family at $300 per month. Address G. N. O., Box No. 4,166.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FROM MAY 1, several floors in the building corner of Cortlandt and Washington sts, or the engine and boiler will be sold; the first floor will make a very handsome office for any kind of business. Apply to FRANCIS HART & CO., on the premises.

TO LET—WITH STEAM-POWER, FROM MAY 1, the basement and one or more lofts of the first-class brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50 by 100 feet, well lighted and suitable for any manufacturing purpose. Apply to FRANCIS HART & CO., No. 63 Cortlandt-st.

TO RENT—ON THE HUDSON, 40 MINUTES from New-York, and 10 minutes from depot, part of a well-furnished house; good grounds, with plenty of shade and fruit. Possession immediately. For particulars, apply by letter to ELLIS, Box No. 5,077 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WHITE Plains, on Harlem Railroad, a large modern style double house, on high ground—"Broadway"—some 18 rooms, garden, fruits, flowers, &c., with carriage-house and about 2 acres; just finished; immediate possession; rent $1,500. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st.

WATER FRONT ON EAST RIVER—TO lease, the block of ground foot of Madison-st., Greenpoint, Brooklyn, with bulkhead complete, formerly occupied for shipyard; water deep enough for largest vessels. Apply to JOHN T. WILLIAMS, 72 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN MAMARONECK to rent, from May or June, for four or six months; everything furnished except linen and silver; $250 per month.
WOOD, YOUNG & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Broadway.

TO LET—IN LITCHFIELD, CONN., A FURNISHed house in the centre of the village, containing nine rooms, beside cellar, kitchen, with garden, fruit trees, &c. Apply to J. L. BRISBANE, office Eq. Ins. Co., No. 92 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKlyn, from the 1st of May next. Price $150 per month. Apply to FRANCIS HART, No. 63 Cortlandt-st., New-York City.

TO LET—PART OF THE PRIVATE STABLE No. 198 9th-st.; room for two horses, two wagons, hay-loft, Croton water and gas; rent $300. Inquire in the bakery, No. 27 3d-av.

TO LET—A ROOM 40 BY 100 FEET, WITH steam power. Apply at the factory corner of Washington and Eagle sts., Greenpoint, or to BURR & CO., No. 222 Front-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE ON 19TH-ST., near 5th-av., will be let to a small private family on reasonable terms. Address Room No. 183 Fifth-avenue Hotel.

OFFICES TO LET—SEVERAL VERY DEsirable offices to let, in the new building corner of Water and Pine sts. Inquire of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO., on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FROM MAY 1, FOUR-story high-stoop brick house, No. 116 West 14th-st.; rent $5,600 per annum. Apply at No. 51 West 20th-st., between 12 and 3 P. M.

A HANDSOME FURNISHED HOUSE TO let in Bergen, N. J., 13 rooms, garden, fruit-trees, &c.; possession immediately. Address D. L., Box No. 1,285 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—A ROOM ON BROADWAY, SECOND floor, 25x65, suitable for an insurance office; possession immediately if required. Inquire at the office of the American Bank Note Company, No. 142 Broadway.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY HOUSE No. 22 East 13th-st. For permit apply to J. B. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FOUR VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply in the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE FOUR ENTIRE LOFTS OF AN elegant marble building in Barclay-st.; possession 1st May. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—PART OF THE OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

NO. 49 EAST TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—A well-furnished room to let without board.

Z.—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BAGgage, &c., by the piece, load or separate room. No. 300 West 34th-st., corner 8th-av.; fine dry lofts.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY SEAT WANTED—TO HIRE from 1st June to 1st October, with fine house completely furnished; all necessary outbuildings; plenty of fruit and within one and a half hours of the City; on Hudson River or Northern New-Jersey Railroad preferred. Address, with full particulars and price, W., Box No. 377 Post-office, New-York.

THE ADVERTISER IS AUTHORIZED to negotiate for the purchase of a two-story brick house in the streets bounded by Bleecker and Leroy and 8th and 6th avs. Apply to HENRY EULING No. 302 Broadway.

WANTED—A CHAPEL OR HALL, SUITABLE for a Sabbath-school or lecture-room, between 15th and 30th sts. Address E. FERRIS, No. 185 Washington-st.

A STEAM POWER WITH A WELL-lighted small room wanted in New-York, Brooklyn or Jersey. Apply at No. 34 Liberty-st. Room No. 10.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE.
4TH-AV. AND 24TH-ST.

Parties desiring rooms will find very desirable accommodations at reduced rates for permanent board. Transient board $3 per day.

HOWARD HOTEL, NEW-YORK CITY, MARCH 15, 1867.—The price of board reduced from $4 to $3 50 per day.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE SHELBOURNE HOTEL,

St. Stephen's-green, Dublin, Ireland. Proprietors, Messrs. JURY, COTTON & GOODMAN. This hotel, which is now open to the public, has been rebuilt from the foundation, on the newest and most improved principle, and will be found one of the most complete in its appointments in Europe. The situation of the hotel is the most delightful in the city. Its aspect is southerly, and from each window a splendid view of the Dublin and Wicklow Mountains is obtained, while it has the advantage of possessing for the use of its visitors, the large and beautifully-laid-out pleasure-grounds of the Green; as respects the railways, the situation is also more central than that of any other hotel in Dublin. The proprietors have spared no expense in the erection and completion of the hotel in all its departments; they embraced every improvement that art, skill and the command of modern appliances have adapted for the comfort, convenience and enjoyment of visitors. The whole arrangements of the establishment will be under the immediate superintendence and management of Mr. Goodman, who has been long known in connection with the Railway Hotel, Killarney.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of COMBS & VAN SYOKEL is this day dissolved. All debts due the concern will be received by HENRY COMBS only, and all having claims against the concern are requested to present them at the office of HENRY COMBS, No. 121 West-st.
COMBS & VAN SYOKEL.
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1867.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$3.000 TO $6,000.—A MAN HAVING THE above amount and ten years' experience in the dry goods business would like to buy an interest in some established house, or would like a partner of same amount with experience to start a new concern; best of reference given and required; principals only apply. Address for two days F. H. E., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

THE SENIOR PARTNER IN A WHOLEsale clothing-house is desirous of disposing of his interest therein, and will offer strong inducements to a party wishing to embark in the trade; the house is well established and prepared for Spring business. Address in confidence, with real name, R. H. S., Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF AN old-established stove and house-furnishing store; doing a good trade; well adapted for a large hardware trade; terms cash. Apply to W. H. ARMEX, No. 92 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

$10.000 WANTED TO INCREASE the capital of a well-established jobbing business in Dey-st.; good profits guaranteed. Address business, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as nurse, who has acted in that capacity for several years, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 273 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WIDOW lady, between twenty and thirty, with one child aged seven years, as housekeeper in a private family; an invalid lady not objectionable; Brooklyn or New-York preferred. Address, for two days, Mrs. H. S., Station B., City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as seamstress; understands dressmaking and using Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can dress hair; would go to the country; is well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHwoman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; understands her business perfectly; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble person to cook, wash and iron in a respectable family; prefers a steady place to high wages; would go a short distance in the country; reference. Call to-day at No. 93 West Washington-place, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG French woman as ladies' maid and seamstress, with a family going to Europe; is competent and well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands French fluting. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE person, a situation in a gentleman's or widower's family, here or abroad; references exchanged. Call or address HOUSEKEEPER, No. 108 Monroe-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO get ladies' or gentlemen's or family washing, at her residence, No. 141 East 41st-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble American woman as wet nurse. Apply for two days at No. 216 West 24th-st., basement.

A PHILADELPHIA LADY, WITH VERY domestic habits, with her two daughters, would like to take care of a first-class house for a few months in the absence of owner or occupant. Satisfactory reference given. Refer to King & Co., No. 9 23d-st., 5th-av. Hotel.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a respectable married man, (without children,) who possesses a thorough knowledge of his business in every department; any gentleman having a new place which he wishes put in perfect order, will find him fully capable to do so, in the most economical manner; will be disengaged the last week of this month; good City references. Address B. B., gardener, Henderson & Fleming's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a practical Englishman; understands the care of greenhouse; a good vegetable gardener, married, with family; wife a laundress; can take charge of a dairy; no objection to the country; can give good reference. Can be seen Monday, 18th, or address D. D. HENDERSON, at Fleming's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR coachman and groom, by a Protestant young man; understands the business in all its branches; respectful and obliging; the best City reference; sober and industrious; wants to secure a comfortable home in a respectable private family, City or country. Call at No. 43 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as gardener, who fully understands his business, the care of hot and cold vineries; also, green and hot-house plants, and the raising of all kinds of vegetables. The best of reference given. Address H. F., No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS gardener and farmer; thoroughly understands both, the laying out of new place, fruit, flowers and vegetables; plant department; is married, or would engage as single. Best reference given by applying to No. 878 Broadway, or writing to W. W.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUations on a farm, the man to take care of horses and do general farmwork, the woman to cook, wash and iron or attend to the dairy; they have no children; first-rate references. Call on JOHN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a sober, steady married man; thoroughly understands his business; best of references; no objection to make himself useful. Address G. G., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH COACHMAN AND groom, a situation; has A No. 1 reference from former employer; understands the care of horses perfectly, and is willing to assist at gardening and make himself useful. Call at No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 8½.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHman, who has not lived in this country, a situation as waiter; is competent and is well recommended from his last place in London, where he lived five years. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT Scotchman, a situation as coachman and groom; willing and obliging, and has the best of testimonials. Address G., Room No. 60 Frankfort House, corner Frankfort and William sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by an Englishman just landed; five years in last situation; married; wife useful with her needle, and would like the care of children. Address ALEX. GOULD, No. 187 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; good reference can be seen from his late employer; is willing to make himself useful; no objection to the country. Address for two days S. T., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man, Scotch, who understands the culture of fruit, flowers and vegetables, and is not afraid to work; has good reference. Address A. B., Station F, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STRICTLY sober and steady man as coachman; will give the best of reference; worked two years for his last employer. Apply at Lewis' flour-store, No. 1,003 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to City or country; has the best of City reference. Address F. H., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; would assist in the garden if required; can bring good reference from his last employers. Address B. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; would be willing to assist in the garden; also understands the care of cattle; has three years' reference from last employer. Address J. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman, who understands the business thoroughly; is a good groom and careful driver; well experienced in Brooklyn and New-York; the best of City reference given. Address J. F., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a young Protestant German; understands grapery, greenhouse and all branches of gardening; he has the best of references of his last employers. Call at No. 355½ Bowery, in the store.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED PROTESTANT man (has one child) a situation to take charge of a gentleman's place; understands gardening and the care of horses; eight years' experience; good City reference. Address W. B., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman; he understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; in City or country; good City references from last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, a place. Can give the best City reference as to abilities, honesty and sobriety. Apply at No. 92 West 20th-st. to the proprietor of the livery stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, an American, as coachman; understands plain gardening and the care of cattle; can refer to late employers. Address W. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PORTER'S SITUATION IN A wholesale store by a healthy, sober, honest, faithful Protestant man; references given. Address A. J., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A single man in a private family; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 East 21st-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A COMPETENT gardener; six years' reference from his late employer. Call at my store, No. 201 Fulton-st., on Monday and Tuesday, for A. B. A. SMITH, Seed store.

WANTED—A POSITION IN A BANK OR COMmission house by a young man; references will be given as to capability, integrity, &c. Address N. Y., Box No. 5,027 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

Agents to sell a patented article just introduced. $10 to $20 per day can be realised by an energetic man. Apply at No. 24 Broadway, Room No. 2.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, who can cut and fit ladies' and children's plain and gored dresses, desires a few more engagements in families by the day or week; operates on two sewing-machines; would go a short distance out of City; reference. Address SEAMSTRESS, Station D.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, a smart, energetic boy; none need apply unless they come well recommended, and live at home with their parents. Call at No. 65 Worth-st., between 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MESSENGER OR light porter by a colored young man; good scholar; can bring five years' best City reference. Address JAMES E., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN GIRL AS SEAMstress, one who can cut and fit children's dresses. Apply at No. 12 Boorman-place, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS. Apply at No. 13 West 22d-st., on MONDAY, between 10 and 12 o'clock. Best City references required.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BOY FOR AN office. Inquire of C. LANGENBACH, 148 Water-st.

WANTED—GIRLS TO PICK PAPER, AT TAYLOR BROS., No. 34 Hudson-st.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, seamstresses, housworkers, and for girls lately landed.

A SPLENDID OPENING FOR AGENTS, or any one (male or female) desiring the most profitable pleasant business, with little capital. Apply at the office of BARTLETT'S Reversible Family Sewing-Machines, No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., N. Y.

$150 PER MONTH TO AGENTS TO sell the best cheap Licensed Sewing Machine in the United States. Address, with stamp, PAGE BROTHERS, Philadelphia, Penn., or Toledo, Ohio.

BOY WANTED—IN AN OFFICE; ONE WHO writes a good hand and resides with his parents. JOHN MATTHEWS, No. 437 1st-av., near 26th-st.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL TELLS past, present and future. No. 43 Stanton-st., first floor. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

SHIPPING.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $60 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 30.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, April 13.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, April 27.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, May 11.

The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, March 30, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
Will dispatch the first-class steamships
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. SMITH, March 30,
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. BEHM, April 20,

From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, with passengers and freight at very low rates. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships
AMERICA, Capt WAKEMAN, and
MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN.

For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company.
WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 20.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 3.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 10.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 17.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 27.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $150
Second Cabin Passage ... 100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $125
Second Cabin Passage ... 80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FROM NEW-YORK TO FRANCE DIRECT.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
SIR JAMES ANDERSON, Commander.

The French "Company of Charterers" of the GREAT EASTERN, having provided the ship with new boilers, and thoroughly refitted and refurnished her in every department, with special reference to this service, will run her regularly between New-York and Brest, as follows:

LEAVING NEW-YORK.		LEAVING BREST.	
TUESDAY	April 9	SATURDAY	April 27.
THURSDAY	May 16	TUESDAY	June 4
SATURDAY	June 22	THURSDAY	July 11
TUESDAY	July 30	SATURDAY	Aug. 24
THURSDAY	Sept. 12	TUESDAY	Oct. 1
SATURDAY	Oct. 19	THURSDAY	Nov. 7

TAKING ONLY FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS.

Passage rates in gold, or its equivalent, $140, $125, $100, according to location and size of room. Tickets for the home passage issued at a reduction of $20 to passengers returning previous to August. Passengers can be furnished on board with railroad tickets from Brest to Paris at the reduced rate of $10 50 for first-class and $7 50 for second-class, being a reduction of 25 per cent. on regular rates. Twenty cubic feet of baggage allowed to each passenger. Letters of credit issued for England and Continent.

For passage apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Passage Agents, No. 84 Broadway.
For freight, to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 117 Front-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
DENMARK, THOMSON ... SATURDAY, Mar. 23
ERIN, CUTTING ... SATURDAY, Mar. 30
VIRGINIA, PROWSE ... SATURDAY, April 6
HELVETIA, THOMPSON ... SATURDAY, Apr. 13
And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Cabin passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $90 in gold; Steerage passage, $30 in currency.
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT ... SATURDAY, Mar. 23
EUROPE, LEMARIE ... SATURDAY, April 6
ST. LAURENT, BOCANDE ... SATURDAY, April 20
PEREIRE, DUCHESNE ... SATURDAY, May 4

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
IOWA, CRAIG ... SATURDAY, March 16
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD ... SATURDAY, March 23
From Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $110 and $90; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
Passengers also forwarded to Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
HECLA ... March 20
MALTA ... March 27
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin ... $80 Gold.
Steerage ... $30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF CORK, OF the Inman line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River at noon on WEDNESDAY, March 20, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Rates of Passage—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30—currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF CORK ... WEDNESDAY ... Mar. 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE ... SATURDAY ... Mar. 23
CITY OF MANCHESTER ... WEDNESDAY ... Mar. 27
CITY OF WASHINGTON ... SATURDAY ... Mar. 30
CITY OF PARIS ... SATURDAY ... April 6
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Return tickets to Paris and back, $200 gold.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamer
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
From Antwerp ... SATURDAY, March 23
From New-York ... SATURDAY, April 13
taking passengers at the following rates:
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms ... $75—$90 00
Steerage ... 32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin ... 90 00
Steerage ... 40 00
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin ... $170 | Steerage ... $67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Other first-class steamers will follow from either side every second SATURDAY.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
For passage or freight apply to HILLER & CO., No. 3 Chambers-st.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., and No. 28 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., FROM PIER No. 4 NORTH RIVER.
The elegant side-wheel steamships
COLUMBIA ... BARTON ... SATURDAY, Mar. 23
MORRO CASTLE ... ADAMS ... SATURDAY, Mar. 30
EAGLE ... GREENE ... SATURDAY, April 6
GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
MERRIMAC, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ST. JOHN'S, P. R., ST. THOMAS, LAGUAYRA AND PORTO CABELLO.
The first-class steamship MERCEDITA, carrying the United States mails, is now receiving freight at Pier 20 East River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, March 6, at 3 P. M. The boats of this line make connection with steamers from St. Thomas for Jamaica, Windward Islands, &c. For freight or passage apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

SHIPPING.

1867. HO! FOR THE 1867. GOLD MINES!

THE MONTANA AND IDAHO TRANSPORTATION LINE
WILL GIVE THROUGH BILLS LADING TO FORT BENTON, HELENA, VIRGINIA CITY, BANNOCK CITY, DIAMOND CITY, DEER LODGE, AND ALL POINTS IN THE MINING DISTRICTS.

All steamers of this line class A No. 1. We have our own trains to fulfill our contracts.

The A No. 1 light draught steamer AMELIA POE, THOMAS POE, master, will leave SATURDAY, March 16, (or as soon as navigation is open in Omaha.)

The A No. 1 light draught steamer YORKTOWN, G. W. EBERT, master, will leave on SATURDAY, March 23. — —

The A No. 1 light-draught steamer NYMPH NO. 2, CHARLES HARTON, Master, will leave ——, March 24.

The A. No. 1 light draught steamer G. A. THOMPSON, will leave TUESDAY, March 26.

The A No. 1 light draught steamer DEER LODGE, ——, master, will leave WEDNESDAY, April 3.

The A No. 1 light-draught steamer BERTHA, W. B. PERSIEL, master, will leave April 5.

The other boats of the line will be started during the season, as may be required.

For freight or passage, apply to J. EAGER, Agent, No. 41 Broad-st.; or JOHN G. COPELIN, Agent, S. E. corner Maine and Olive sts., St. Louis, Mo.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, CHAS. HOYER, Master, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, April 6, at 8 A. M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $120; steerage, $70.
BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES, will follow ... April 20
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR ... May 4
For freight or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, No. 40 Broadway.

GRAND EXCURSION. TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The new and first-class ocean-going iron steamship HAVANA, 2,000 tons burden, STEPHEN WHITMAN, Commander, will make an excursion from New-York to Havre and back, sailing from Pier No. 46 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock M., taking passengers for Paris, London and Bremen. Returning, will sail from Havre on June 5, giving passengers holding excursion tickets about six weeks in Europe.

This magnificent steamship is divided into water-tight compartments, and has been newly furnished and elegantly fitted up expressly for this voyage.

The HAVANA will carry only first-class passengers.
An experienced surgeon on board.
Price of passage, in currency, to Havre, $150 and $175. To Havre and return, $250 and $300, according to size of state-room.
For further particulars and passage apply to the agents, MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st., or MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO., Corner of Broadway and Franklin-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $394 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL. VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
MARCH 1.—RISING STAR, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.
MARCH 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
MARCH 21.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail on THURSDAY, March 21, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

FOR SAVANNAH—EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamers
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, March 21.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, March 28,
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely. Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and passage tickets with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, Atkins, Commander, sails March 23.
SAN SALVADOR, Nickerson, Commander, sails Mar. 30
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, March 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. Freight marked care of Atlantic and Gulf Railroad will be forwarded free of charge. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, March 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA is now receiving freight and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, March 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida Ports. Through bills of lading and passage tickets issued to all points on the South Carolina and connecting railroads. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship MARMION, Capt. CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, March 23, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, March 23.
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, March 30.
MATANZAS, on SATURDAY, April 6.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, March 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow March 30.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River for the above port on WEDNESDAY next, 20th inst., at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees of goods per steamer Bavaria, from Hamburg Jan. 20 and Southampton Jan. 23, (which vessel put back to Southampton in distress,) are hereby notified that part of her cargo has been transhipped per steamer Hammonia, expected to arrive at this port in a few days. In order to facilitate delivery of cargo, they will please call at the office of the undersigned, present their bills of lading for indorsement and sign the average bond.
LAWSON & WALKER, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, March 13, 1867.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:
GUIDING STAR ... E. Van Sice ... Saturday, March 30
ARAGO ... H. A. Gadsden ... Saturday, April 13
MISSISSIPPI ... C. Sumner ... Saturday, April 27
FULTON ... C. H. Townsend ... Saturday, May 11
GUIDING STAR ... E. Van Sice ... Saturday, May 25
ARAGO ... H. A. Gadsden ... Saturday, June 8
and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS ... $120
SECOND-CLASS ... 70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
O. K. GARRISON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY ... March 23 | SATURDAY ... April 20
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau ... $45
Passage money to Havana ... 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

AUCTION SALES.

FOR SALE,
On WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of April next, at 12 M., at Hoboken, near the ferry,
The Revenue Steam-propeller CUYAHOGA;
full-rigged brig; burden 536 tons, old measurement; built by Westervelt, New-York, in 1855. Frame live-oak, locust and cedar; replanked and thoroughly repaired by John Lenn, in Philadelphia, 1864. Is now in complete order.
Has one complete suite of cotton sails, nearly new, and is well found in anchors, chains, boats, &c. Fine poop cabin, ward-room, berth deck and all the appointments of a man-of-war. Has
Two oscillating engines, 36x32.
Two horizontal tubular boilers.
Composition screw, 8 feet diameter, 14 feet pitch.
Stows 136 gross tons coal in bunkers.
The vessel can be examined on and after Monday, 18th inst., at Hoboken, near the ferry, until the day of sale, and every information given by the officers in charge.
H. A. SMYTHE, Collector of Customs, New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, PONY, COW, FARMING UTENSILS, &c., &c., AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 20, 1867,
At 11 o'clock A. M., at the residence of Martin Zabriskie, Esq., Mount Hope, near Tremont,
1 pair carriage horses, 1 close carriage, 1 coupe, with pole and shafts, 1 Rockaway, 1 phaeton, with pole and shafts, 1 open spring wagon, 2 carriage covers, 3 sets mounted double harness, 2 sets black double harness, 1 set single harness, 1 riding saddle, blankets, sheets, &c., 1 Durham cow, 1 Shetland pony, 4 pigs, 1 large two-wheeled truck, with a large lot of farming utensils; also, a quantity of oak, chestnut and maple timber, well seasoned.
Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, &C.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, MONDAY, March 18, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., household and office furniture, rosewood, mahogany and black-walnut parlor and bedroom suites, cottage suites, satin and brocatel window curtains and cornices, rosewood secretaire, book-cases, bureaus, &c., &c.; French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, Brussels and ingrain carpets, sofas, bureaus, chairs, lounges &c., &c.; curled hair mattresses, feather beds, &c.; crockery and glass-ware, kitchen utensils, &c. &c.; office furniture in variety; also at 12 o'clock a rosewood 7-octave piano-forte elegantly carved, finished all round, made by Stodart, of this City.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On MONDAY, March 18, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt frame oval mirrors, black walnut suite, in brocatelle; Turkish easy-chairs, mahogany and black walnut dressing bureaus, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, black walnut parlor suites, in reps; hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, office and counting-room desks, lounges, mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany sofa and lounges, in hair-cloth; silver-plated ware, &c.; also, an invoice of very fine Havana cigars, embracing favorite brands, together with China, crockery and glass ware, kitchen furniture, &c.; extension dining tables, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
IMPORTANT SALE OF HIGH-CLASS original modern OIL-PAINTINGS, recently imported by A. D'Hufvetter, Esq., of Antwerp, and never before exhibited in this country.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, March 20 and 21, at 7½ o'clock, at the 5th-av. Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner 14th-st., a very fine collection of modern Oil-Paintings, comprising many of the latest and most important works of leading artists of the Belgian and French schools, every one of which is strictly guaranteed original. The following artists are represented in the sale, viz.:
Lewis Robbe, F. Verboeckhoven, Louis Van Kuyck,
David Cole, W. Verschuur, Theodore Gerard,
F. deBrackeleer, F. Musin, Alex. Van Hamme,
Henri Dillens, E. J. Boks, T. Rosierse,
F. Strobel, F. Kruseman, C. Wauters,
J. Carrabain, C. Leickert, A. Moerman,
P. Van Wyngaert, H. Savry, A. Everson,
C. Pecrus, Lanfort de Metz, Faureiet,
A. Arnoux, P. L. Couturier, Z. Notterman,
and others. Also, from the private collection,
A. B. Durand, E. Leutze, Jerome Thompson,
R. W. Weir, Thomas Hicks, A. F. Bellows, &c.
THEY ARE NOW ON EXHIBITION, FREE, at our Gallery, as above, daily from 8 to 6, and on SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS previous to sale from 7 to 10, and are particularly worthy of an examination by art lovers. Catalogues may be had at the gallery, and at the office of the auctioneer, No. 37 Nassau-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON GREENE, WOOSTER AND AMITY STS. AND GREENWICH-AV.—BY ORDER OF HEIRS, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, a part of the estate of the late MOSES TUCKER, by order of the heirs, to close the estate, viz.:
AMITY-ST.—Three-story English basement brick houses and lots, situate on the northerly side of Amity-st., commencing on the northeast corner of Greene-st., known as Nos. 25, 27 and 29 Amity-st.; have modern improvements. The three-story and attic house and lot on north side of Amity-st., adjoining the last-described property, known as No. 23 Amity-st.; house has gas, water, bath, stationary tubs.
ROSLYN-PLACE, GREENE-ST.—Two four-story English basement brick houses and lots situate on east side of Roslyn-place, 49 feet 11 inches north of Amity-st., Nos. 2 and 4. Houses have modern improvements.
WOOSTER-ST.—Two two-story and attic brick houses and lots on west side of Wooster-st., between Amity and 4th-sts., and known as Nos. 239 and 241. Houses have gas and Croton water.
GREENWICH-AV.—Two three-story and attic brick houses and lots on easterly side of Greenwich-av., 46 feet 7¼ inches north of West 10th-st. Houses have gas and water.
Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WEST HOUSTON, NEAR BROADWAY, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
WEST HOUSTON-ST.—The two three-story high-stoop houses and lots on the south side of this street, being 47 feet front, and only 103 feet west of Broadway. This property will now rent for about $6,000 per annum, and from its peculiar position will greatly improve in value. Terms liberal. Sale positive.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE TENTH-ST. AND AVENUE C PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, the lot of land, with the 3-story and 4-story brick houses thereon, situated on the southeast corner of Avenue C and 10th-st., known as Nos. 398 and 400 East 10th-st. (lot 23 feet 4½ inches by 93 feet), on WEDNESDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF LOTS ON 43D-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, the following described real estate, viz.:
43D-ST.—Three lots on north side of 43d-st., 255 feet east of 3d-av., each 20 by 100 feet 5 inches.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS WILL SELL AT auction, TUESDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
COLUMBIA COLLEGE LEASE, 25x100, being 320 feet west of 5th-av. Full particulars at Auctioneer's office, No. 11 Pine-st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
LOTS ON MADISON AND 4TH-AVS.—D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
MADISON-AV.—2 lots, east side, 25 feet 5 inches south of 69th-st., each 25x100.
4TH-AV.—1 large lot, northeast corner 4th-av. and 75th-st., 27x108. For maps, &c., apply to auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, March 15, 1867.
SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES OF ORDNANCE.—There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, at noon, THURSDAY, the 11th day of April, 1867, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-yard, Philadelphia, Penn., a lot of old and unserviceable articles of ordnance, embracing shot and shell, about seven hundred (700) carbines, breech-loaders, about twenty-five hundred (2,500) muskets, rifled and smooth-bore, gun carriages and other stores.
The articles will be sold in lots.
Terms: One-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the articles must be removed from the Yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Feb. 14, 1867.
FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.—AT THE City Hall, on TUESDAY, 19th March, 1867, at eleven o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for the term of ten years from the first day of May, 1867,
The lease of the Ferry as now established from the foot of Whitehall-street to Staten Island.
The lease of the Ferry to be established from the foot of Twenty-third-street, North River, to Pavonia, N. J.
The said ferry leases will be sold with all the right privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.
Terms and conditions of sale may be had upon application at the Comptroller's office.
By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST., Feb. 28, 1867.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, March 15, 1867, at bonded warehouse, basement No. 40 Cortlandt-st., at 11 o'clock A. M., ten cases, containing about 250,000 cigarettes, the same having been distrained for taxes due the United States under the Internal Revenue Law. T. F. BAILEY, Collector.
The above sale is postponed to the 30th inst., at the same time and place. T. F. BAILEY, Collector.

AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
REFEREE'S SALE.
J. F. PIERCE, Esq., REFEREE.
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, HAGGERTY & PHELPS will sell on TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1867, at the Exchange Salesrooms, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the valuable
STORE PROPERTY,
ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF PECK-SLIP AND FRONT-ST.
known as No. 35 Peck-slip and No. 237 Front-st.
About 50 per cent. may remain on Bond and Mortgage.
Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

W. H. MILLER, Auctioneer.
BY JOHNSON, MILLER & HALL,
AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st., New-York.
City residences, stores and lots, country seats and farms, bought, sold, rented and exchanged, loans negotiated, auction sales of furniture, &c.
TUESDAY, MARCH 19,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
POSITIVE SALE OF PROSPECT PARK PROPERTY.
The splendid three-story brown-stone high-stoop house on northerly side of 3d-st., ninth house from 5th-av.; built in best manner, containing all modern improvements; black walnut marble-top sideboards in basement; stairs trimmed with black walnut; first-class in every respect; 3d-st. has Belgian pavement, first-class improvements, and is now the leading avenue to the Park.
PRESIDENT-ST.—S. s., 197.9 feet west of 7th-av., 5 lots.
CARROLL-ST.—N. s., 197.9 feet west of 7th-av., 5 lots.
BERGEN-ST.—S. s., 277 feet east of Classon-av., 7 lots.
UNION-ST.—North side, 160.1 feet east of 5th-av., 4 lots, with excellent barn in good order, 28x40.
WYCKOFF-ST.—South side, 113.9 feet west of Washington-av., house and 2 lots.
9TH-AV.—East side, between 11th and 12th sts., 3 lots.
7TH-AV.—East side, b. Carroll and McComb sts., 3 lots.
POLHEMUS-PLACE—West side, 122 south of Carroll-st., 1 lot.
BEDFORD-AV.—Southeast corner Kosciusko-st., 2 valuable lots, with party walls.
SMITH-ST.—East side, 25 ft. north of Debevoise-st., 3 lots.
CLINTON-ST.—West side, 25 ft. south Nelson-st., 2 lots.
ALSO,
THE FOLLOWING HOUSES AND LOTS IN 13TH AND 19TH WARDS.
SOUTH 6TH-ST.—No. 50, corner 3d-st., three-story high-stoop brick house, 20x41, in complete order.
SOUTH 6TH-ST.—Nos. 52, 54, 56, 3 three-story brick houses, each with party walls, 17x30, in excellent order.
HEWES-ST.—Between Bedford and Nyhte avs., 4 superior three-story high-stoop brick houses, built by day's work in the best manner, 22x38; 8 feet extension, 14 rooms, marble mantels, and all modern improvements.
BEDFORD-AV.—Southwest corner of Hewes-st., 6 lots.
HEWES-ST.—South side, adjoining above, 3 lots.
Terms easy. Maps at office of auctioneers.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20,
At 12 o'clock.
At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
POSITIVE SALE OF 30 VALUABLE LOTS AND ONE DESIRABLE DWELLING, IN EIGHTEENTH WARD, BROOKLYN.
BROADWAY, near Willoughby-av.—Fine dwelling house, 2½ stories in extension, containing 13 rooms, 2 cellars, bath room, &c.; substantially built for owner's residence. Also, two-story building adjacent, on Willoughby-av.
BROADWAY—Between Willoughby-av. and Witherspoon-st., 10 lots.
BROADWAY—Corner Schaffer-st., 4 lots.
WILLOUGHBY-AV.—Near Broadway, 3 lots.
STUYVESANT-AV.—Between Willoughby-av. and Witherspoon-st., 8 lots.
WITHERSPOON-ST.—Near Broadway, 5 lots.
This property is eligibly situated on the line of the Broadway cars to East New-York, only one block from Myrtle-av. cars to City Hall, and easily accessible to all the Brooklyn ferries; 70 per cent. can remain on mortgage for a long term of years. Maps and particulars at office of auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
Administrators' sale of all the valuable furniture, plated ware, costly wines, &c., belonging to the well-known establishment, the
MAISON DOREE, ON UNION-SQUARE.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d of March, at the Maison Doree, by order of the Administrators:
All the FURNITURE, GOLD AND SILVER-PLATED WARE, WINES, &c., contained in said establishment, consisting of Axminster, velvet, Aubisson and Brussels carpets, large and costly mantel, pier and side French plate mirrors, figured reps, satin and brocatel silk curtains, lace do., rich ormolu and bronze chandeliers and brackets, parlor suites in gilt covered brocade satins, suites in silk brocatel, various colors; black walnut, covered morocco; marquetrie furniture in suites, do. in figured reps, locks and candelabras in ormolu, bronze and marble; rich vases, complete suites of dining furniture in carved oak and walnut, buffets, extension and other tables, chairs, &c. Paintings, engravings, bookcases, secretaries, cabinets, armour-a-glace, wardrobes, rosewood, oak and black walnut bedroom furniture, bedding, couches, and other elegant furniture, made by Herter and other celebrated makers.
LINENS, bed sheets, pillow cases, counterpanes, tablecloths, napkins, towels, Doylies, &c.
PLATED WARE—A large double dinner service of silver gilt, comprising covered, standard and vegetable dishes, knives, forks, spoons, side dishes, &c.; cost nearly $5,000. Sheffield and other plated wares in great variety. RICH CUT GLASS; plain do. SUPERB FRENCH CHINA, in large quantities and varieties, groceries and stores, COPPER MOULDS for ice creams, fine copper cooking utensils, &c.
BAR ROOM counters, beer pumps, cases, iron marble top tables, clocks, &c.
Jellies, preserves, canned fruits and vegetables, put up in the house, very fine, together with kitchen wares and other articles enumerated in the catalogues. Also, a fine Monesse Duparquet RANGE BROILER, &c., in perfect order.
WINES AND LIQUORS—THE MOST RARE AND VALUABLE STOCK EVER OFFERED BY AUCTION, the sale of which will take place BY ITSELF on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 22d and 23d inst., all of which are GUARANTEED. Among them are the following: PRINCE METTERNICH HOCK WINES, Yellow Seal; GRAND VIN CHATEAU YQUEM, very rare; BARTON & GUESTIER CHATEAU, Lafitte and Latour Vintage, 1851; St. Julian, 1857 and 1854, Medock, 1857, Floriaca La Rose, &c.; Nathaniel Johnson & Son's Claret, first-class, 1851 and 1854; Lafitte, 1844; Chateau Margaux, 1846; Grand Vin Chateau Margaux, 1848; Medock, St. Sulian, St. Esteph, St. London, various Vintages.
Also, Clarets and Sauternes from BRANDENBERG FRERES, ESCHENNER, BENECKE & CO., J. MEYMAN & CO., CRUSE FILS & CO., FINKE & CO., P. A. MUMMS & CO. Ditto MOSELY CO., DE BOURGOYNE, Burgundy of various Vintages, and other first-class White and Red Burgundies, Hock, Moselle, Cabinet, Italian, Hungarian, first-class Ports, Madeiras, Sherries and Brandies of celebrated Vintages.
Bourbons from 5 to 14 years old. All of these celebrated brands are from the IMPORTERS DIRECT, or from the stock of MESSRS. W. S. CORWIN & CO. NO OTHER WINES OR LIQUORS ADMITTED UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES; also, Champagnes, MAISON DOREE, GEKEN and YELLOW SEAL, Roderer, Veuve Cliquot, Bouche Fils, Mumms and other brands. Sparkling Moselle, &c. Full particulars in catalogues with Vintages. This will be found beyond question the finest stock of Wines and Liquors, &c., in this country, some of which CANNOT BE PURCHASED AT THE PRESENT TIME. Samples on day of sale.
ALSO,
TWO HORSES, COVERED WAGONS, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.
ON MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 18, AT 7 o'clock, at the "LEEDS ART GALLERIES," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st., important sale of paintings by order of Mr. H. W. Derby, being the celebrated private collection of pictures formerly belonging to Mr. W. P. Wright, of New-Jersey, and now on view at H. W. DERBY'S NEW ART ROOMS, No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's Theatre.
This well-known collection possesses several works of a world-wide reputation, including those of many of THE MOST CELEBRATED ARTISTS, both native and foreign, among whom are
ACHENBACH, A., GALLAIT,
BARWELL, HERRING,
BEAUME, LAMBINET,
CARL BECKER, ROUSSEAU,
BRETON, TANNEUR,
DIAS, TILTON,
DUVERGER, TROYON,
DELACROIX, ULYSSE,
ETTY, VERBOECKHOVEN,
FRERE, EDOUARD, WEBB,
FLEURY, WOLF.
BIERSTADT, HUNTINGDON,
BROWN, J. G., KENSETT,
BOUGHTON, LANG,
CHURCH, LEUTZE,
CROPSEY, MAY,
DURAND, MIGNOT,
ELLIOTT, MORSE,
GIFFORD, STONE,
GIGNOUX, SUYDAM,
JOHNSON, EASTMAN,
WHITTREDGE, and many others.
The pictures are on Exhibition, as above, until the sale.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
THE ENTIRE PROCEEDS of the Exhibition to be given to the Committee of the SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF COMMISSION.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT NO. 30 WEST TENTH-ST.
EDWARD SCHENCK will sell by auction on MONDAY, March 18, at 10½ o'clock A. M., the entire furniture of said house, consisting of rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, cloth, reps, &c.; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, lace, silk and reps curtains, an elegant rosewood piano-forte, elegant mantel and pier mirrors, elegant real bronzes, clocks, statuettes, fine oil-paintings, superb flower and card stands, elegant rosewood and black walnut bedroom furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, wardrobes, &c., first-class hair mattresses and bedding, china, glassware and the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

FORTY-EIGHTH AUCTION SALE.
75,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1867.
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1867.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, March 27, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon.
75,000 TONS of fresh mined Coal, from the Lackawanna Regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of April, 1867.
TERMS: Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
DISTRICT OF VERMONT SS.—Pursuant to a warrant of sale to me directed, issued out of the Honorable District Court of the United States for the District of Vermont, I shall sell at public auction, at the Custom-house, in Burlington, Vermont, on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1867, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, 23,100 pairs of PRUNELLA SHOE PATTERNS, the same having been ordered to be sold by a decree of said Court.
Given under my hand, at Chester, in said District, this 14th day of March, A. D. 1867.
H. H. HENRY, Marshal.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, MARCH 19, AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., in Brooklyn-av., corner of Pacific-st., Brooklyn, valuable oil paintings, handsome furniture, horse, carriages and harness, rosewood piano, walnut parlor suite in green reps, Turkish chairs, rosewood etegeres, centre-tables, bronzes, clocks, silk and lace curtains, walnut and oak chamber and dining-room furniture, plated ware, China and rich velvet medallion and other carpets.
At 1½ o'clock P. M.,
25 FINE OIL PAINTINGS, by Glass, Severdonck, C. Boon, Reyntognas, Hunter, Vermeulen and others. See catalogue.
Also, a black Hambletonian horse, under three minutes; Park phaeton, top buggy, double and single harness, saddles, robes, &c., &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, THIS DAY, (Monday, March 18,) at 12 o'clock, within the store:
200 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges, landing ex Ukrain, from Palermo.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TO-NIGHT.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director ... MAX MARETZEK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
The free list is entirely suspended, with exception of the tickets issued to the Press.
First appearance of MME. PAREPA-ROSA.
This MONDAY EVENING, March 18, at 8, (Seventh subscription night,)
will be produced Verdi's most popular Opera,
IL TROVATORE.
MME. PAREPA-ROSA, MME. NATALI TESTA.
MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, BACELLO (his first appearance.)
Conductor ... CARL BERGMAN.
TO-MORROW TUESDAY EVENING, March 19, at 8,
Second appearance of MME. PAREPA-ROSA.
NORMA. NORMA.
MME. PAREPA-ROSA. MME. NATALI TESTA.
MAZZOLENI. ANTONUCCI.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 20,
MEYERBEER'S GRAND SPECTACULAR OPERA,
THE STAR OF THE NORTH.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
MISS AMALIA M. HAUCK.
BARAGLI. BELLINI. ANTONUCCI.
THURSDAY—Opera in Brooklyn—NORMA.
FRIDAY EVENING—Only night of MARTHA.
SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE.
The sale of reserved seats or tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING at the Box Office of the Academy, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA.
First appearance of MME. PAREPA-ROSA.
On THURSDAY EVENING, March 21, at 8 o'clock.
NORMA. NORMA.
Reserved seats and tickets may now be had at the Box Office of the Academy, Brooklyn, and at Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, New-York.

WALLACK'S.
MR. CHARLES FISHER respectfully announces that HIS BENEFIT will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 22, when will be presented, for the first time in two years, Lovel's popular play entitled A WIFE'S SECRET.
Box office now open.

STEINWAY HALL—SATURDAY.
THEODORE THOMAS' FIFTH AND LAST SYMPHONY SOIREE On SATURDAY EVENING, March 23.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all first-class theatres, concerts, balls, &c., can always be obtained at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day except Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
5:30 P. M.—Way train for Suffern.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45, 3:45, 4:30, 6:15 and *11 P. M.—*Daily. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH,
SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.
FAVORITE STEAMBOAT META, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES.
Will leave south side of Barclay-st. Ferry as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 5th, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, 6th, 3 P. M.
Thursday, 7th, 3 P. M.	Friday, 8th, 8 A. M.
Saturday, 9th, 9 A. M.	Monday, 11th, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, 12th, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, 13th, 11½ A. M.
Thursday, 14th, 12 M.	Friday, 15th, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, 16th, 2½ P. M.	Monday, 18th, 3 P. M.

MARCH—1867.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, AND RED BANK.
Steamer SEA BIRD will leave Pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 19	3 P. M.	Monday, 18	2½ P. M.
Wednesday, 20	3 P. M.	Wednesday, 20	7 A. M.
Thursday, 21	3½ P. M.	Thursday, 21	8 A. M.
Saturday, 23	9½ A. M.	Friday, 22	8½ A. M.
Tuesday, 26	10½ A. M.	Monday, 25	8½ A. M.
Thursday, 28	12½ P. M.	Wednesday, 27	10 A. M.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 6 Beekman-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15, and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.
BRAUNSDORF & METZ, (Successors to Weil & Braunsdorf,) offer their stock of well-assorted furniture consisting of PARLOR, SITTING-ROOM, LIBRARY, BEDROOM AND DINING-ROOM SUITES, OF THE LATEST STYLE, to the public at Wholesale Prices, AT NOS. 125 AND 127 RIVINGTON-ST.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.—The greatest variety of CHAMBER SUITES, made from Walnut or Chestnut; also the most extensive assortment of ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, is to be found at wholesale or retail, at Nos. 206 and 208 Canal-st., corner Mulberry, by EDWARD W. BAXTER & CO. We are manufacturers, and sell at lower prices than any other house in the City.

MESSRS. MINER & SOMERVILLE will, as for a number of years past, give their personal attention to sales of household furniture at the residences of families declining housekeeping, and at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

SINGER'S PATENT SPRING BEDS REQUIRE but one mattress; warranted for years; no leathers or strings about them. Sold everywhere. Warerooms No. 215 Centre-st.

FURNITURE FOR SALE—ONE PARLOR set of seven pieces, made to order, oiled walnut in crimson reps, nearly new. Apply at No. 173 East 39th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.
NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York for the year 1867, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1867, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.
A. J. WILLIAMSON, } Commissioners of
J. W. ALLEN, } Taxes and
J. W. BROWN } Assessments.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
UNABATED ENTHUSIASM.
THE GRAND LOCAL SENSATIONAL DRAMA
A HIT!
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7 3-4.
OUR TENEMENT-HOUSES.

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OUR                                   OUR
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Being a truthful and THRILLING PICTURE OF NEW-YORK LIFE, and exhibiting in striking contrast WEALTH AND POVERTY, HAPPINESS AND MISERY.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES!
MME. HINES, THE BEARDED LADY.
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, A LEOPARD CHILD.
TWO DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION,
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS.
OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers ... Lewis Baker and Mark Smith
The Managers take great pleasure in announcing that they have effected a reëngagement for six nights longer with
LADY DON.
ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
"CAED MILLE FALTHA."
LADY DON
will appear on MONDAY EVENING as
KATHLEEN,
with songs, in the beautiful and pathetic Drama of
KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN;
OR,
ST. PATRICK'S EVE.
For particulars of cast, Scenery, and incidents, see Programmes of the Performance.
In preparation the celebrated Drama of DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN, in which Lady Don will sing the most popular selections from WALLACE'S OPERA.

WALLACK'S.
EXTRA NOTICE.
Regular Fall and Winter season, 1867 and 1868.
Ladies and gentlemen receiving no replies to their applications will please to consider their services respectfully declined. LESTER WALLACK.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS MONDAY EVENING, March 18, 1867,
FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY,
THE ENTIRE COMPANY FROM THE OLYMPIC THEATRE, NEW-YORK.
The great local drama,
STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
with all the mise en scene, company and attaches of the Olympic Theatre, where it has been presented
TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR NIGHTS.
THE GREAT FIRE SCENE,
THE FAMOUS UNION-SQUARE.
THOMAS BAKER, Esq., and full orchestra.
Seats may be secured at the Academy Office during the entire day.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT ... Director.
MATINEES AT 2½ WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
ADDITIONAL NOVELTY.
First week of the celebrated RUNNELLS FAMILY, who will appear in their exquisitely beautiful CLASSIC GYMNASTIC GROUPINGS.
Second week of Prof. HUTCHINSON and his TROUPE OF ACTING DOGS, received with enthusiastic applause at each representation.
LEARNED LILLIPUTIAN PONIES.
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG.
AND THE ENTIRE MAMMOTH TROUPE OF STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
will be brought forward in
THE MOST BRILLIANT PROGRAMME
yet presented at this establishment.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Fifth-avenue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
G. W. H. GRIFFIN ... Manager.
THIS IS THE FAMILY RESORT.
In no place of amusement in New-York do such PEALS OF LAUGHTER pour forth from the merry hearts of the audience.
George Christy, Otto Burbank, J. T. Boyer and R. Hughes every night, supported by G. W. H. Griffin, master of ceremonies.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
NO. 720 BROADWAY.
Sixtieth night of the combined burlesque,
Black Crook, Patti in Paris, Cinder Leon,
Demon Dance, The Only Leon, Water Nymphs,
Uncle Simp, Sings L'Ardita, Stop that Laugh-
Susie Brown, Ilma L'Estasi, ing,
Dora Darling, Macbeth oh! Grand Agony.

HARTZ' TEMPLE OF MYSTERY.
No. 806 Broadway. Every evening at 8. Saturday at 2.
LAST FEW WEEKS OF THE PRESENT SEASON.
LAST WEEK OF THE FLOATING HEAD.
LAST WEEK OF THE GROWTH OF FLOWERS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
FIRST TIME OF THE FAMOUS AUTOMATON.
L'ESCAMOTEUR AND HIS FAIRY SINGING BIRD.
From the Crystal Palace, London, where tens of thousands witnessed this most extraordinary and beautiful triumph of mechanism with the greatest enthusiasm and delight. What the London Times says: "This extraordinary little songster—the size of a 'butterfly,' is the most wonderful piece of mechanism ever seen or heard of in this country."
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1. For sale six days in advance, at the Hall, from 9 till 5.
WEDNESDAY—Juvenile night—Children half price.
The Chickering Piano is used at these seances.

ARION SOCIETY.
The annual Grand Masquerade and Fancy Dress Ball of this Society will be held in its usual splendor on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, at the Academy of Music.
For tickets at $10 each, admitting one gentleman and lady, and extra ladies' tickets at $3 each, apply to the following offices: E. Kroltpfeiffer, No. 42 Pine-st.; Em. Sauer, No. 45 Exchange-place; J. O. Herndt, No. 46 Dey-st.; John Spadermann, No. 292 Broadway; G. Hanft, No. 697 Broadway; F. Spangenberg, No. 883 Broadway; and for boxes to E. Kroltpfeiffer, No. 42 Pine-st., and Hanft Bros. No. 697 Broadway.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX, LARGEST PANORAMA in the world. Sixty magnificent scenes, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrims' Progress. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 7; commencing at 8. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock.
ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Manager and Proprietor.

LECTURES.

HUSBANDS AND WIVES.—REV. DR. DEEMS will deliver his lecture on *Husbands and Wives* in Hedding Church, (Rev. Mr. CORBETT'S,) on 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on MONDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Admittance 50 cents.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y. HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let. Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—Fifty-six gold or silver medals or other highest premiums awarded them. Used and recommended by the best organists generally. Fifty styles, $75 to $1,000.
New and second-hand instruments rented on favorable terms.
Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

GERMAN ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, Instruction Books, and all other Musical Instruments. The largest and cheapest assortment in the City. J. SAENGER, No. 165 Essex-st.
N. B.—Repairing neatly done, and instructions given.

PIANO FORTES TO LET—AN ASSORTMENT of new and elegant instruments at moderate rates. A fine-toned second-hand Raven & Bacon piano for sale. WM. H. WEED, No. 106 Bleecker-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.
Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.
The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO., Utica, N. Y., and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

SEE THE OAR PROPELLER—ONE OF the greatest discoveries: no wheel or wheel-box; no back-water; simple, inexpensive and but little friction, with great acceleration of speed.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
MONDAY EVENING, March 18,
BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN GILBERT,
on which occasion will be presented the celebrated comedy entitled
THE FAST FAMILY,
by Benjamin Webster, Jr., from the French of Victorien Sardou's
LA FAMILLE BENOITON,
with the following splendid cast:

Monsieur Benoiton	Mr. John Gilbert
Monsieur Didier	Mr. Frederic Robinson
M. le Vicomte de Champrose	Mr. Chas. Fisher
Monsieur Formichel	Mr. Geo. Holland
Prudent Formichel, his son	Mr. A. W. Young
Polydor Benoiton } Specimens of la	Miss Mary Barrett
Fanfan Benoiton } Jeune France	Miss E. Chapman
Francois, nephew to Benoiton	Mr. C. H. Rockwell
Muller	Mr. Casbin
Servant	Mr. Ward
Blanche Didier	Miss Madeline Henriques
Clotilde, the friend of the family	Miss Fanny Morant
Rose Benoiton	Mrs. Clara Jennings
Adolphine, a poor relation	Mrs. John Sefton
Camille Benoiton	Miss Fanny Green
Josephine	Miss Scott
Julie	Miss Timony

TUESDAY, March 19—A DANGEROUS GAME.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 20,
BENEFIT OF Miss MARY GANNON,
on which occasion will be presented, for the first time this season, the two great Comedies, entitled
"PAUL PRY" and RURAL FELICITY.
THURSDAY—HENRY DUNBAR.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 22,
BENEFIT OF Mr. CHARLES FISHER.
When will be given, for the first time in two years, Lovel's popular play entitled
THE WIFE'S SECRET.
Due notice will be given of the next representation of INVESTMENT.
Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 8.

WINTER GARDEN.
AT 7½ O'CLOCK.
FAREWELL NIGHTS OF EDWIN BOOTH!
SPECIAL.
Mr. Stuart has to announce that, as on all previous occasions,
THE CLOSING NIGHTS
of Mr. Booth's engagement will be devoted to the performance of a different play on each night, offering the opportunity of seeing him before leaving, in as many as possible of his representations.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 18,
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his grand role of
HAMLET,
the first of the
BOOTH GRAND REVIVALS.
TUESDAY EVENING—RUY BLAS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING—RICHELIEU.
THURSDAY EVENING—ROMEO AND JULIET.
FRIDAY EVENING—BRUTUS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 23,
By Special Desire,
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE
(Only time)
OF
ROMEO AND JULIET.
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 23.
BENEFIT OF MR. W. S. ANDREWS.
Seats may now be secured.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager ... WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY EVENING, March 18, 1867,
ONE HUNDRED AND NINETIETH PERFORMANCE OF THE BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
THIRTY-FIRST GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY, March 23, 1867, at 1 o'clock.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquet and Dress Circle ... $1
Family Circle ... 50c.
Curtain rises at night at 7½; at Matinee, 1.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
WELCOME ANNOUNCEMENT!
Return, for a brief season, of the Richings grand
ENGLISH OPERA
Company, to the scene of their former brilliant successes.
Commencing on MONDAY EVENING, March 18, in Balf's greatly successful romantic opera, the
BOHEMIAN GIRL,
BOHEMIAN GIRL,
the cast embracing Messrs. CASTLE, CAMPBELL, SEGUIN, WYLIE, BEAL, OLIVER, Misses CAROLINE RICHINGS, ARNOLD and BURNETT.
Tickets and reserved seats for sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the theatre, at the ORDINARY DRAMATIC PRICES.
TUESDAY—BOHEMIAN GIRL.
WEDNESDAY—LA SONNAMBULA.
Grand Operatic Matinee on Saturday, at 75 cents admission, without extra charge for reserving seats.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MRS. G. C. HOWARD
For a limited number of nights as TOPSEY in
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
The greatest artistic creation on the stage,
Mr. G. L. FOX AS PHINEAS and THE DEACON.
The piece brilliantly cast throughout.
All the original music and songs by
G. C. HOWARD.
All the original Tableaux and Effects.

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
At the Broadway Theatre.
ALL HALLOW EVE.
LATEST FROM NEW-YORK.
Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS in both pieces.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. COMEDY.
TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1867, at 8 o'clock,
last representation of
LA PAPILLONNE,
(original of Taming a Butterfly,)
Comedy in three acts, by Victorien Sardou.
LES DEUX SOURDS. Comedy.
Ticket office at H. Dardonville's, No. 674 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.
MISS MARY GANNON
respectfully announces that her
BENEFIT
will take place on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 20,
on which occasion will be given for the first time this season the two great comedies,
PAUL PRY and RURAL FELICITY.
Box-book now open.

NOW ON EXHIBITION, FREE, AT THE Fifth-avenue Art Gallery, a very fine collection of original modern oil paintings, by leading artists of the French, Belgium and American schools.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in a letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. CORBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of stricture, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,379 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured, or no charge made.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," or the Author's moral, legitimate and effectual method of preventing too rapid increase of family; his special treatment of local, constitutional and nervous diseases, strictures, fistula, piles, &c., mailed free, $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL aid will find it to their interest to consult Dr. WEST, an old and experienced practitioner, when their health will be speedily restored. Office No. 545 Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP IS THE only remedy that will root out poisonous virus of a certain disease: all others dry it in the blood. No. 3 Division-street. Price $3, with a book of 60 pages.

ALL PRIVATE AND SKIN DISEASES, scrofula, old ulcers and eruptions, on male or female, treated by Dr. FULLER. Office No. 23 Chambers-st., corner Centre. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

THOUSANDS WHO HAVE BEEN BROUGHT to the verge of the grave by improper treatment, have been restored to health, strength and vigor by Doctor HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated. $5 per vial. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops; best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.: his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWERS' ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills: one interview sufficient. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

CHANGES IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

THE BEECHES, Wednesday, March 6, 1867.

There is one thing which the student of constitutional law, and every one who would understand the nature and history of our Government, should observe and heed well. This is the historical change in the construction put upon the Constitution. Every lawyer knows, and every thinker may know, that there is no human instrument of writing which is not susceptible of different constructions, and that the instrument may be made to mean very different things, according to the construction put upon it. It is for this reason that the popular idea of codifying laws becomes so complex and difficult in practice. There never was a civil code, from JUSTINIAN down, which did not soon accumulate a library of decisions and comments upon it. Hence, the common law is always the best law, because it is the best adapted to freedom. It can be applied to any practical case, and modified according to circumstances.

The Constitution of the United States is as perfect an instrument and as accurately drawn in language as any one on record. But, at last, it is only an outline of what the Government meant to do when the nation becomes a vast multitude of people, covering a continent. The Constitution must be construed to meet the wants of the people. Hence it is practically changed, according to the ideas and wants of the day. These changes have been remarkable since 1860, because the rebellion was, of necessity, revolutionary. If it had succeeded, all persons can see at a glance that it would have been a complete revolution of the Government, and of all constitutional law heretofore decided by the Supreme Court and conceded by Congress. When it failed it was only less revolutionary, by requiring the new applications of law to be made to the Confederate States instead of the entire Government. Revolutionary in some measure it must be.

But let us clearly distinguish between a revolution in the Constitution, which would have happened if the Confederates had succeeded, and a revolution in the construction put upon it. For six years the President and Congress have been compelled to exercise powers which were never exercised before. Superficial readers of the Constitution, especially partisans, hastily conclude that some of these measures are unconstitutional, because they are novel. Not so. They are simply new constructions of the Constitution, and new applications of admitted principles to the necessities of the case. This is simply what every Court of law practically does when a new case comes before it. Now, to understand the vast difference which may be made in the powers of our Government, by what may be deemed fair, although erroneous construction, take this case: Suppose that from 1787 to 1800 the President, Judges and a majority of Congress had honestly held, as they might have done, the views of the Constitution held by Mr. CALHOUN and his adherents. The practical result would have been that the Government is a mere league of States, and, to all human appearance, must have gone to pieces long ago. Yet this result would have been brought about by an apparently fair and honest construction of the Constitution. Now, let us suppose that the principles in regard to negro Slavery, announced by Judge TANEY in the case of DRED SCOTT, had been the opinion of Congress and the President, subsequently elected—that is, sustained by the people—then, at this time, or in a very short time, negro Slavery would have been national, and, to some extent, fastened on every State of the American Union. It is only by taking such a hypothesis of what an honest construction of the Constitution might have done that we can see from what vast danger Providence has rescued us, by raising up men adapted to encounter the dangers of the day, and inspiring the people with the moral courage to support them.

Let us now turn to the present constructions of the Constitution. The inevitable dangers of the rebellion, and of the subsequent attempt to reorganize, required that the new constructions to the Constitution should chiefly come from Congress; and they have done so. Never were such vast war powers exercised in any country by a legislative assembly; but everything they did is found in the Constitution, and more would have been found, if necessary. Every one knows that there are words in the Constitution—general words—which authorize Congress to do anything necessary to carry out its original powers; and having the war power complete, they could do anything necessary to that end. In considering the case of reconstruction, it should be remembered that, although the rebel armies surrendered, and although the President has issued a Proclamation of Peace, Congress is under no constitutional obligation to consider the country at peace. The conventions of armies and the proclamations of Presidents have no binding force on Congress. Some of the recent acts of Congress reverse the received construction heretofore put upon the power of the President, but reverse it in favor of the original democratic ideas. The Tenure of Office Bill is an example. In the early period of the Government it was a vexed question whether the President had the power of removal; and it was finally settled he could remove anybody he had appointed. But the contrary was strenuously maintained by some eminent statesmen, and now Congress has simply returned to their opinion. It is logical to say the President who appoints should remove; and if he cannot, how are we to get rid of corrupt and incompetent officers? On the other hand, what can we do with the practice of buying political support with office?

The state of constitutional law, as at present established by Congress, is really a composite of the opinions formerly held by the old Federal and Democratic Parties. When JAY, MARSHALL and STORY were on the bench of the Supreme Court, their decisions on constitutional questions went uniformly to establish the doctrine that the National Government was supreme in all cases of public conflict with the Governments and Courts of the States. In the late war, arising out of the opposite doctrines of State rights, the nation has in all its departments affirmed the Federal doctrine, so that the Federal doctrine of the supremacy of the National Government is fully established. On the other hand, we might have supposed that the power of the President (the Executive) would have been increased also, as the practical result of its large and legitimate exercise during the war. But, strangely, we find just the contrary. The recent act of Congress on the Tenure of Office Bill greatly diminishes the power of the President, and so do other acts passed. Thus we see that the old Democratic doctrine is reestablished, and we find one of the dangerous results we might have apprehended from the war avoided by the fact that we have an imprudent and unpopular President. This is one of the compensations of Providence which illustrate the poet's principle, that God,

"From seeming evil still educes good."

From the danger of usurping Presidents and military leaders we are likely to escape far better than we could have anticipated. So, also, in regard to the powers of the Supreme Court. There is no disposition to disturb the legitimately judicial power of the Court; but there is a fixed purpose that it shall not nullify the legislation of Congress by political decisions. All political decisions will be regarded as null and void. And this also is the doctrine of the old Democratic Party, as declared by JEFFERSON. It is to the last degree ludicrous to see professed Democratic partisans now calling acts of Congress unconstitutional which are nothing more or less than the enactment of doctrines originally held by the Democratic Party. But Time is both the healer of wounds and the corrector of errors. We have taken and shall take from the doctrines of both the old Federal and Democratic parties whatever experience proves to be valuable and just. We have advanced far beyond the fathers, but we are advancing by the lights which they hung over the untried ocean of experiment. Our experiment is still going on, and it is only in after ages that history can pronounce it successful.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

THE STARVING SOUTH.

Hon. Mr. Bingham's Remarks in Congress on the Proposed Appropriation of $1,000,000 to Relieve the Suffering from Starvation in the South.

Mr. BINGHAM—Mr. Chairman, I had hoped that this joint resolution would not have met with any opposition in this House, and especially upon the Republican side of it; and, above all things, I had hoped that after the record made by the Thirty-ninth Congress no Republican would would undertake to say in this Hall that it is not warranted by the Constitution to provide for the relief of the poor of any part of the country by an appropriation out of our common Treasury. Why, Sir, at the first session of the last Congress a bill was introduced upon the Republican side of the House, which I had the honor, in part, to aid in passing, which appropriated out of the common Treasury of the United States for the support of refugees and freedmen in the several States lately in insurrection not less than $7,000,000. And yet, Sir, we are to be told to-day that that legislation is not warranted by the Constitution! I trust that those gentlemen who recorded their votes by yeas and nays in favor of the appropriation for this purpose by the Thirty-ninth Congress will not take a step backward, and concede that the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BUTLER) is right in the position which he has assumed.

Mr. BUTLER—Mr. Chairman, I must have made myself illy understood; what I said was, that gentleman on the other side, the strict constructionists of the Constitution, would have said in the earlier days—before the war—that it was unconstitutional to make any such appropriation; but that for myself I had got far beyond that idea. I think we have a right not only to appropriate money to feed these people, but to appropriate money to govern them; to make them do exactly what we say they shall do, and omit to do exactly what we say they shall not do. They are entirely in our hands, and so far as I am concerned, I have no doubt about the power.

Mr. BINGHAM—I am very glad to know that the gentleman does not object to the power to make this appropriation, and yet he certainly objects to the object of the joint resolution, and undertakes to cut it off by a substitute limiting our charity to the widows and orphans of those who suffered in the Libby prison, at Andersonville, and Belle Isle.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I desire to know whether the gentleman from Ohio concedes to the General Government the power affirmed by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. BUTLER.)

Mr. BINGHAM—It is too late, Mr. Chairman, for the gentleman to address to me an inquiry of that sort. I have too often during the session just closed and before, declared in my place here that the States lately in insurrection are as exclusively under the legislative power of the United States Government, until they shall again be restored to their Constitutional relations with the consent of Congress, as is the District of Columbia, to admit of doubt about my position on that question. But that is aside from the present discussion. The gentleman from Massachusetts admits that he has no Constitutional objections to urge against this bill; yet he objects to it, and offers here a substitute which is to exclude from the charitable considerations of this Congress everybody save those who are already provided for by your existing laws in twofold, threefold, fourfold, fivefold the measures of relief proposed by this bill. Sir, for one I trust that so long as reason holds a place in my brain I shall never forget that education and charity are at last the cheap defence of nations. It is enough for me to know that within the jurisdiction of the common Government of this country there are men, women and children who are suffering from famine, lifting up their haggard faces, stretching forth their skinny fingers, and asking for leave to eat of the crumbs that fall from your well-supplied tables. "Tell it not in Gath; publish it not in the streets of Askelon," that the American Congress, having the control of such resources as never before acknowledged the sway of any other Government, will permit 60,000 of their countrymen to perish for bread within the limits of their own jurisdiction. Especially, let not the Fortieth Congress be false to the record of the Thirty-ninth Congress, and interpose to a proposition of this kind any such quibbling objections as have this day been insisted upon. If the widows and orphans of those who perished at Andersonville and Libby are not already sufficiently provided for by existing legislation, I am ready to vote out of the National Treasury additional supplies. But, Sir, by no pretence of aiding them am I going to be diverted from contributing, so far as I may be able, to carry into execution this bill, which has come to us from the Senate, where it has been passed by an almost unanimous vote of our own friends.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I desire to ask the gentleman, with his permission, whether he does not believe that if an investigation should be made there would be found throughout the Northern States 60,000 persons who have not in their possession bread for the next year, and who have no prospect of having it unless they earn it; and if so, would there not be just as much propriety in our voting money to supply them with bread as making an appropriation to supply 60,000 Southern people?

Mr. BINGHAM—If I understand the gentleman, he is inquiring of me whether he voted in accordance with his oath and the requirements of the Constitution during the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, when he voted to appropriate $7,000,000 for that very purpose.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I did not ask the gentleman anything about our constitutional right to vote money in this way.

Mr. BINGHAM—Well, Sir, I understand the gentleman to ask me about our power to make such an appropriation; and I say that it is too late for any Republican member of the Thirty-ninth Congress to raise that question. In the Thirty-ninth Congress we did this very thing, and I propose to follow that example in the Fortieth Congress.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—The gentleman does not meet my question. I did not raise any constitutional question at all. I simply asked for light in regard to the propriety of Congress voting money for this purpose.

Mr. BINGHAM—Well, Sir, if there is no Constitutional objection, I think no man living in the nineteenth century, in the serene light of Christian revelation, can question the propriety of feeding the poor, or can stop to haggle and inquire whether the man famishing at his door has been his friend or his enemy. He will not forget the divine teaching of our Master, whose intense holiness shed majesty over the manger and the straw; who by His own lips commands us to love our enemies, and by the tongue of His Apostle enjoins, "If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst give him drink." I trust gentlemen will make no more question about the propriety of this measure. It is not a question of propriety, but of duty. It is enough for me to say that the Christian warrior, Major-Gen. HOWARD, the Havelock of the American army—the man who won his laurels upon the immortal field of Gettysburg, upon whose rocky crest the sacrifice was made of twenty thousand braves who perished in the fires of that dread conflict in defence of our country—is to distribute these alms which he asks at our hands. It is enough, Sir, for me to know that he recommends it and is to be the almoner of our bounty. No dollar of this money will cling to his hands. Allow Gen. HOWARD to have the disposition of this $1,000,000, as of the $7,000,000 appropriated by the last Congress, and when he finds men suffering for bread he will feed them. Who will object to that?

Mr. FARNSWORTH rose.

Mr. BINGHAM—The gentleman must excuse me.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I desire to say I will strike hands with the gentleman in the grace of Christian charity, although I cannot follow him as high as he goes in flights of fancy. What I desire is an answer to my question. Should an investigation be made throughout the North, would not more than sixty thousand persons be found who have not bread enough in their possession for the next year, and who have no prospect of obtaining it except they raise it? If so, then is it not our duty to hunt out in New-York, in Cincinnati, in Chicago and in various other cities the poor people there and feed them?

Mr. BINGHAM—Mr. Chairman, I do not believe that the organized represented States of this Union contain 60,000 men or any considerable number of persons for whom there is no provision for bread. I do believe, on the other hand, in every one of those States not materially disturbed by the late conflict of arms, there are ample provisions made by existing law for the support of their poor. I know it is so in my own State, and I say there is not 60,000, nor 60, nor even 10 men within the limits of that great Commonwealth which I have the honor in part to represent, for whom there does not exist to-day an ample fund provided by law to supply their necessary wants. I trust the gentleman is answered. But, Sir, this appropriation is meant for the people in the yet unorganized Southern States, who are not yet permitted by our own law to organize local State Governments. We have rightfully declared that the people of those States shall not exercise those privileges and functions until certain preliminary steps shall have been taken. Pending this movement, we are informed by the head of the Bureau of Freedmen, Maj.-Gen. HOWARD, that there are 60,000 persons in those States who, not by want of industry or care or Providence, but by reason of their crops having perished in the field by the visitation of Heaven, must suffer for bread before the Spring crops can be produced, and therefore he asks this appropriation. The distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. BUTLER,) who rendered good service in the field, asks us to apply in time of peace to the people of the Southern country the iron rule of war. Sir, I cannot consent to that. No war rocks the continent, no armed rebellion threatens with overthrow the institutions of the country. The pillars of the holy temple of our liberties do not tremble in the storm of battle; the whole heavens are no longer covered with blackness, and the habitations of the people are no longer filled with lamentation and sorrow for their beautiful slain upon the high places of the land! Thanks be to God! the harvest of death is ended and the sickle has dropped from the hands of the "pale reapers" on the field of mortal combat. Sir, you may apply in the day of war the iron rule of war, and say that the innocent and unoffending in the beleaguered city shall perish with the guilty; but when war's dread alarm has ended, as happily it has with us, when the broken battalions of rebellion have surrendered to the victorious legions of the Republic, let no man stand within the forum of the people and utter the horrid blasphemy that you shall not have regard for the famishing poor, that you shall not give a cup of water to him that is ready to perish in the name of our Master, that you shall not even relieve the wants of those who have never offended against the laws. The unoffending little children are not enemies of your country or of mine; the crime of treason is not upon their souls. Surely, surely they are not to be denied your care. The great French patriot, banished from the Empire for his love of liberty, gathered little children around him in his exile at Guernsey, and fed them from his own table, uttering the judgment of our common humanity in its best estate: "Little children at least are innocent, for God wills it so." The majority of those who are to be the beneficiaries of your bounty never lifted their hands against your flag; they are unoffending children, the children of the poor. The men who own the broad acres of the South are not the men to whom alms are to be distributed by Gen. HOWARD. The great majority to whom this bounty will go are the children of poverty. Some of them perchance may have been driven by a cruel and enforced conscription to serve the rebellion; but the great majority of those to whom this charity will go, if you pass the bill, are widows and orphan children. Under no pretense of assisting the orphan and widow of those who suffered and died in the prisons of Libby and Andersonville, as martyrs only can suffer and die, will I refuse my support to this resolution of the Senate. The sacred dust of those perished braves would rebuke me if I did. Our lost braves know that mercy is an attribute of God himself. Mr. Chairman, if their widows and children are not already sufficiently provided for, in God's name provide for them abundantly. I am ready to vote any additional needed relief to them. I have voted hitherto, I know, tenfold the supplies to them that are proposed in this resolution. If gentlemen will take the pains to make the computation, it will be found that this joint resolution provides only to the amount of a fraction over $10 *per capita* to save 60,000 people from destitution during the space of five months. That is the head and front of its offending. Do not, then, I pray you, ask that this Government shall degrade itself in the presence of the civilized world by refusing supplies to its own citizens who are famishing for bread, and stop to inquire of the famishing thousands whether they were friends or enemies. Sir, you cannot discriminate, if you would, between friends and enemies when famishing men ask for bread. We might learn a lesson upon this subject by words that come down to us through three thousand years from Pagan antiquity, when famine swept over Thrace, and a father in his dying agony, appealing to that charity which is as universal as the material structure of man, cried out, "Xanthus, good Xantus, save my child from famine."

VIRGINIA.

Debate in the Senate on Reconstruction.

From our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, March 15.

The Legislature adopted a resolution to-day appointing a joint committee to tender to Gen. SCHOFIELD their coöperation in executing laws that may be deemed best to promote the peace and harmony of the people.

Mr. BOLLING, Chairman of the Senate Committee sent to Washington, made its report, [already published in the TIMES.]

Mr. ROBERT OULD stated that, as one of the Committee, he had declined to sign the report, first, because he did not think it proper or decorous for Senators to recommend action to the other House; and secondly, because he had seen nothing at Washington to induce him to think that they ought to pass the Convention Bill. He thought the price demanded by Congress greater than the benefits conferred. Neither the assent nor the dissent of the General Assembly of Virginia would, in his opinion, in the least affect the action at Washington.

Mr. BOLLING vindicated the report, which was signed by all the Committee except Mr. OULD. He thought the action recommended was made necessary by the Reconstruction Bill, and believed from what he saw at Washington that the acceptance of that bill would be regarded as a finality. He believed no additional requirements would be made. At the suggestion in part of the Committee the Senate had modified the oath prescribed, which required them as a condition of voting to swear that they were "sincerely and earnestly attached to the Union and the Government," and only required them to swear to support the Constitution and Union. He referred to other respects in which a conciliatory disposition had been evinced at Washington, and thought that, having begun to move in the right direction, the Legislature should go on and complete the work.

Mr. GRAY, another member of the Committee, also sustained it and said he wished the people of the State to understand that there was but one way of restoration and that was the one recommended by the Committee. He saw nothing in Washington that was not encouraging. The President and all others with whom he conferred, Radical Congressmen included, expressed the belief that Virginia would consult her true interest by acting in conformity with the law recently passed. Senator REVERDY JOHNSON assured the Committee that the action of the State Senate had already done much to conciliate public feeling toward Virginia. He thought a prompt acceptance of the terms proposed would dispel all desire for confiscation.

Mr. LEE also assented in general to these statements though he said he had not signed the report without hesitation, as he thought the beneficial effect of the Senate's action had been overrated. He thought nothing further should be done until Congress had taken final action on the supplementary bill now pending.

The report was laid on the table and ordered printed.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Every Saturday.

The clerk of the weather must have a spite against Saturday. Thus far every "seventh day" of the year has been visited by a storm of snow or a fall of rain to the great disgust of *matinée* givers, and the entire disapproval of the feminine world that would like, other things being equal, to disport with elegant attire, upon the avenue, or attend the festivities of the Theatres or Academy.

To school boys and girls such a continuous destruction of their time-honored play-day, is a severe disappointment. The snow isn't deep enough for sleighing or balling, and the rain is a damper to the wildest enthusiasm. No boy with whom we are acquainted is willing to spend *any* day in the house, but to expect such a violation of the original intent of Saturday is too absurd for a moment's thought. The girls can endure it better. They are used to the house. They like it. Business men are annoyed at a stormy Saturday, because it interferes with settlements, affects sales, makes customers chilly and hence cross, and drives away trade. Ministers who have deferred writing their sermons until Saturday, stand flattening their noses against the spotted pane working for ideas, and grumbling at the prospect of a small attendance on the morrow. Servants who are obliged to go out with thin shoes, catch cold of course, and in revenge, allow the furnace fire to get low. Ladies and men of leisure who contemplated a tour through the artists' studios, or proposed to themselves a quiet rest at a *matinée*, groan with disappointment, and vow that "it's always so." Youthful lovers who are in the pleasant habit of interchanging nonsense every Saturday evening, shudder at the storm—he because he must wear his thick boots to his lady-love's house, she for fear he may not come.

But the snow-shovelers, little and big, are made happy every Saturday. As early as Friday the impoverished widow calculates on the twelve or fourteen shillings that her boy can make by his shovel on Saturday night or Sunday morning, and many a stalwart laborer adds comfort and sunshine to his tenement during the week by means of the "extra" he secures from the snow-bank.

It may possibly occur to our readers that the annoyance experienced by the merchants and the divers ladies and gentlemen above-mentioned is more than balanced by the good cheer derived by the widow and laborer. So it would be if, in addition to the surface annoyance of the well-to-do, there was not the utter misery of the very poor. We little know men and women and children are suffering to-day quite near our own doors. The revelations of our good City Missionaries are bad enough, and the periodical statements of the Police are quite sufficiently explicit for most persons, but practical, personal observation is what very few of our readers indulge in, or know about. Nevertheless, it is just exactly that and that only which reveals the depth of wretchedness known by thousands in this City to-day.

Men lie at this moment chilled with cold, unclad, hungry with the fast of many hours; women suffer the pangs of maternity unattended, hold their palefaced babies to their shrunken breasts that *some* little warmth may keep the life blood moving, and weep the unavailing tear of want and woe and despair, day after day and night after night in damp and slimy cellars where the sunlight never shines, and the word of comfort never is heard—as for the children, who can picture them?

On the whole, then, we look earnestly for the pleasant days of Spring. Then the poor can at least see the sun, and the chilled blood can feel it. The lack of clothing will not be felt, work may be more plenty, men's hearts may be warmer and their hands more ready, and the general atmosphere of dread that now covers so many like a suffocating pall will be permeated by the genial glow of the coming Summer, when even the children of the poor of New-York may laugh and play, and all of us enjoy our "every Saturday."

The Storm.

The snow which commenced falling on Saturday afternoon did not cease until 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, by which time it had accumulated in the streets to the depth of some 6 or 7 inches.

On Saturday night locomotion of all kinds was performed under difficulties. The fall of snow was too sudden to permit of its being cleared off the car tracks, and the Second-avenue line appeared to be the only one running with any degree of regularity. The Fourth-avenue line gave out, of course, at an early hour in the evening. The Third-avenue, in spite of all its exertions and four horses to each car, made poor work of it. Many of the cars of this line came to a stand-still in the upper part of the avenue, leaving the passengers to get home as best they could. In the morning matters were not much improved, and several of the lines made no attempt to continue operations. Some of the out-of-town trains were delayed considerably on Saturday night.

Fortunately the temperature is such that it is not likely the snow will remain on our streets long. The storm was as unexpected as unwelcome, and although snow is a capital thing in the country, increasing the fertility of the soil to a wonderful degree, yet in our large cities the less one sees of it the better are we pleased. It is to be hoped that this is positively the last snow-storm of the season, and that Contractor WHITING will in a few days be able to recommence those operations of street-cleaning for which he is so liberally paid, and which are so much needed. In regard to the sidewalks, it may perhaps be of interest to those dilatory housekeepers who omit to clean the snow away from before their doors, to know that the Corporation Attorney has commenced suits against all persons not complying with the law, the fine and costs in each case amounting to about $10.

At a late hour last night, the sky had entirely cleared, and the moon and stars were shining brilliantly.

The Annual Liederkranz Masquerade—Preparations for the Occasion.

The annual masquerade ball of the New-York Liederkranz will be held on Thursday evening of this week, at the Academy of Music. The Committee, and indeed the entire nine hundred members of the Society, are making extensive and elaborate preparations for the occasion, which promises to be, as in other years, *the* ball of the season. The number of tickets to be sold is limited strictly to 600, at $15 each, and of this number nearly all are already disposed of, each purchaser being introduced by a member of the Society.

Some $3,000 had been devoted to the decoration of the Academy, but the Committee were informed last week, by Mr. KINGSLAND, that no decorations would be permitted on the walls, ceiling, or boxes of the house. This reduces the decorative branch of the entertainment to such adornments, quaint or artistic, as can be arranged upon the floor.

Dancing will be a prominent feature of the festival, and between each number comic performances or displays will be given. At midnight the grand procession will move, and high carnival begin. Messrs. FR. KAPP, WM. STEINWAY, H. C. F. KOCH, GUNTHER, ERNST, LELLMAN, and other well known citizens, are upon the Committee, guaranteeing the perfect good order and decorum of the ball, and the greatest possible amount of entertainment between the hours of 9 P. M. and—well anywhere along towards breakfast time.

Last evening the Liederkranz gave a performance of a wierd and beautiful composition by BRAUN, founded upon an ancient mystic legend, which narrates the unhappy love of a Danish Prince, in sweet melody and choice harmony. THAD. ROTTER, Mr. FRED. STEINS and the Liederkranz chorus made the author's meaning intelligible to all lovers of good music, and the evening passed most pleasantly with the members of the Society and the few guests favored with a hearing.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Ritualism and False Christs—Lecture by Dr. Tyng.

The third of a course of lectures before the "Evangelical Knowledge Society," was delivered in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth-avenue, last evening, to a very large audience, by Rev. Dr. TYNG. The speaker took for a text the 23d verse of the 24th chapter of Matthews: "Then if any man shall say unto you, Lo! here is Christ," &c. The Saviour, he said, cautioned His followers against the false prophets that should arise in what were technically denominated in Scripture "the last days." A true Christ was the one great want of earth—a mediator between man and God. This true Christ at last came upon earth to save souls, and there could not be a greater injury done to man than the offering to him and persuading him to accept a false Christ instead of a true one. The more complete the imitation the greater the danger, and the more important the warning to guard against the imposture. He would first consider the true Christ and then some of the false Christs which we were asked to accept. The true Christ, is described in Revelations, was to have in his own person a Divine nature, and to be at the same time a partaker of man's nature; he was to be deeply humbled in his personal condition, on earth a man of sorrows and grief—and in his death to be a conqueror over death; he was to offer himself as a sacrifice for man—to be the one only intercessor for him; to be the teacher for his people, the light of the world, and his promises were to be the unchanging hope of all who believed in Him, whose priesthood it should be blasphemy to imitate, and whose offices it should be an undying sin to assume. There was to be but one such Christ; there could never be another. This true Christ was Jesus, the only begotten Son of God. The New Testament was his Revelation, and in that alone was found true Christianity. Besides Him there could be none other; to Him there could be no adjunct. Whoever presented any other Christ, we were commanded to believe them not; whoever offered another gospel, we were commanded to reject it. Whatever might be the intellect or ability of its expounders; whatever their pomp or display; whatever their pretence of personal holiness, whatever claims they assert we were commended to turn away from them as ministers of Satan. They were designed to supercede the true Christ by assuming offices that he alone was to fulfill. The nearer and dearer they were to him (the speaker) as men, the more hostile he was to their false assumptions. He waged war upon their principles. Their whole influence was anti-Christian, and utterly ruinous to the souls of men so far as their authority was received. Wherever and whenever they appear our Lord has said: "Believe them not, go not after them nor follow them." It was easy to detect them; their attributes were unveiled. First, there was the false Christ of "Rationalism," that would take away Jesus and give us "humanity" in His place. In this community it was represented by Unitarianism, entitled "liberal Christianity." Its tendency was to abominable infidelity. In the Church of England this false Christ spoke openly by its living ministers. Here it was not so open as yet, but both here and there it appeared in books innumerable. It spoke of Jesus as a mere mortal—a man of rare purity for his age perhaps—but denied that He was a sacrifice for man, an atonement for sin, or a ransom for lost souls. And what was the false Christ offered in his place? Mere human virtue. Secondly there was the false Christ of impertinent Traditionalism. It set aside the word of God, pointed to the sayings and doings of men in past generations as of coördinate authority with the word of God and after infallibility. Between the word of God and the highest human authority there was a chasm deep and impenetrable. The Bible alone was the religion of Protestants. The traditionalists libel the word of God in order to exalt tradition. The Bible, they say, is obscene; tradition must explain it. With them the Prayer Book was made to interpret and often to supersede the Bible. Thirdly, there was the false Christ of "Ceremonialism," which rejects the whole scheme of divine salvation—makes justification by faith not complete but progressive, of the perpetually repeated sacrifice of God's body celebrated by human priests. They lift high up their own heads and demand the lowly prostration of the worshippers in their temples; call the communion table the "throne of Jesus" because they have laid the bread upon it; talk of "coverings," "chasubles," "frontals," "super frontals," &c., until the whole system which our fathers set up as spiritual worship becomes an insane jumble of superstition and idolatry. If all this were mere Ceremonialism it would be simply contemptible and ridiculous, but it sets itself up in place of the true worship of Christ. He (the speaker) had no disposition to interfere with men who desired to make themselves ridiculous, but he demanded that they should not play the mountebank in the house of God. The glory of our Saviour was at stake, and he dared not remain silent when such deceitful ceremonies were corrupting and destroying the Church. Should we sacrifice the great priesthood of Jesus for the mummery of men? The Lord commands us to believe them not, to go the other way. Let us all believe in the Saviour as the one true Christ—then and there only is life. Lastly, there was the false Christ of assuming "Ecclesiasticism." In this false Christ the very kingship and headship of Jesus was at stake. It denied the whole scheme of the Saviour, and affirmed that the only Church was the outward, visible organization presided over by an apostolic Episcopal ministry. Salvation was only to be found in this Church through the outward sacraments, and the efficacy even of these depended on the position of the person administering them. The perfection of this false Christ was in the Church of Rome. A miserable imitation of it was now trying to foist itself on the Protestant Church. We were commanded to war upon all these false Christs. If a party was created in the Church it was the crime of those who compelled the formation of such a party. They (the anti-ritualists) defended the Church as handed down to them by their fathers against these false Christs, and against those who would bring the Church again into captivity to those superstitions and idols which their fathers renounced.

In closing the speaker said a collection would be taken up for the Evangelical Knowledge Society, which was supplying itself with the armor and material for the warfare against these false Christs—a warfare that would continue as long as there remained an enemy in the field.

Youth's Missionary Society of the First Baptist Church.

The anniversary of the Youth's Missionary Society of the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, took place last evening.

From the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Society, it appeared that upwards of $500 had been collected during the year, and that aid had been given to a mission in Northern Minnesota, a mission-school in Chicago, and the heathen in Burmah, besides other objects. Earnest appeals in behalf of the particular object at present engaging the attention of the Society, the erection of a building at Atlanta, Ga., for the Sunday-school established there by Rev RICHARD NOTT, were made by Mr. B. G. COLES, President of the Society; Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, Pastor of the Church, and Rev. Mr. VAN METER, of the Howard Mission. It was thought that the building could be erected for $1,000, and a collection was taken up and subscriptions were received for the purpose of raising that sum.

The Sunday-school Institute—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Vermilye.

The opening discourse of the Sunday-school Institute was preached by Rev. Dr. VERMILYE, in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, last evening, to a large and attentive congregation, from the following text:

"Study to show thyself approved unto God."—II. Timothy, ii., 15.

The words of the text should be the motto ever held in remembrance by every minister of the Gospel. It was equally applicable to every officer in the Church, to Sabbath-school teachers, to parents—to all who held themselves accountable to God for their performance of Christian duty. The text was especially applicable to teachers of the Sabbath-school. It was an injunction of great force and import. It seemed as if it said to us that we were not to rely exclusively upon our own unaided judgment; we were not to set ourselves up as the arbiters of thought and action, nor were we to content ourselves with comparing ourselves with anything beneath the loftiest standard of excellence set forth for our benefit in the Word of God. We were not to be carried away by factious movements and the leaders of them, except in the ratio that they led us according to the standard suggested in the text. In maintaining such a course, we did not compromise our dignity nor our freedom of judgment; it did not make us creatures of mere expediency, but exalted us rather above the world in the proportion that we studied to be "approved unto God." We must bring ourselves under the discipline suggested in order to cultivate that spirit—religious, holy spirit, which should always characterize those who were conscious that they must in the end give an account to God for every thought, word and deed. No thought was insignificant, and no word was so small as to be without an influence for good or for evil. No thought nor act could stand disconnected with future results. Every thought and act must stand as so much contributed to the growth of evil or the promotion of holiness. The admonition to study inferred that we should so discipline ourselves that we should be filled with the love of God so full that our whole life would be given up to this—living above the world, and for this lesson we should remember that we are indebted to the Christian religion. Paganism had left no such sublime idea, and in that was its weakness. One feature of a religious life should be "study," self-discipline, never omitting to pray for that Divine aid which can strengthen and support in all seasons, elevating our spiritual tastes, purifying our souls and exalting our desires. We should study means and opportunities, how to take advantage of the various conditions in which we were placed or in which we found others, and withal we should study what might be called holy inquisitiveness, by this means continually storing our hearts and minds with the knowledge of our sphere of duty, and preparing ourselves for its performance in that sphere. This course was indispensable to cultivating order and system, which was ever opposed to hap-hazard activity or spasmodic usefulness. With system, the good done was lasting, and the resources drawn from to accomplish that good were not wasted because not used with prodigality. Spasmodic activity had no choice of place or plan, and it exhausted itself as well as wasted zeal, which, under that discipline of study, with the view to the approval of God, might be crowned with eminent success. Besides to work upon plan became pleasant. The Saviour, it would be remembered, always gave special directions as to the gathering up of the fragments after the miraculous feasts. In giving Timothy this charge the Apostle was far from advising him to show himself off. The idea was rather that he should assume the background, and be ever conscious that he looked for the approval of God, who could tell from whose action the work and its results sprang. The preacher thought that on anniversary occasions there was too much of this showing off by means of rose-colored reports and sensation speeches—all, he admitted, done for the purpose of bringing about proper results, but nevertheless tending to compromise the Church in regard to the teachings of Scripture. All these things were valuable only in the ratio that they were conducted in the spirit of love to God. To Sabbath-school teachers he would say that their work should be a study; they should be punctual in all their engagements in the school; they should always be prepared for their work; they should always aim to address the heart as well as the intellect, and in accordance with their own experience as far as possible, and they should never lose sight of the fact that souls are of immense value. This last thought must be remembered if they would have success. The influence of teaching in our Sunday-schools under such a system as had been suggested affected the social and civil relations of the State.

The Sunday-school Institute will meet in the same Church this evening. The exercises will be specially interesting and instructive, and Sabbath teachers should avail themselves of the opportunity to enlarge their knowledge of the art of reaching the hearts of the children who look to them for instruction.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—Notwithstanding the snow-storm the Catholic Churches of the Eastern District were well filled with those anxious to do honor to the tutelar Saint of Ireland. Rev. SYLVESTER MALONE conducted the exercises at Sts. Peter and Paul; Rev. Father MULLANE at St. Vincent de Paul's, and Rev. Father MCDONALD at St. Mary's Church. The latter gentleman addressed the congregation at length on the day and how it should be observed. He was proud to see that the old fashion of wetting the shamrock in whisky was falling into disuse. The name of Patrick was a proud one, and should never be dishonored. America perpetuated the name by giving us PATRICK HENRY and PATRICK KENDRICK, and he hoped all other Pats would emulate their virtues. There was not a solitary arrest made in the district throughout the day for intoxication or any other cause.

DONATION VISIT TO A BAPTIST CLERGYMAN.—The lecture-room of the Cannon-street Baptist Church, corner of Madison and Governeur streets, was crowded last Thursday evening by the friends of the popular Pastor, Rev. E. K. FULLER, to whom they presented a purse containing $600 in United States notes. The donors were represented in a neat apropos speech by Mr. G. B. FORRESTER, to whom the reverend gentleman responded in a few feeling remarks, thanking his congregation for the renewed evidence of their affectionate regard for him. He also expressed his thanks to some good friend, who might be present, he thought, and to whom he was indebted for a $100 Treasury note, received in an anonymous note a few days since. The occasion was enlivened by some choice music by the choir, and speeches by several of the gentlemen present.

SUNDAY ARRESTS IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.—During the fifteen hours ending at 9 o'clock last night, there were 26 arrests for violations of the Excise Law; 30 for intoxication, and 76 for disorderly conduct throughout the City of New-York. A large number of the latter arrests were made for snow-balling pedestrians and others. In the City of Brooklyn there were four arrests for intoxication, and the same number for disorderly conduc, while none were made for violating the Excise Law.

A THEFT.—Officer BANNON, of the Nineteenth Precinct saw a man, on Saturday night in Forty-seventh-street, near Fifth-avenue, who acted in a suspicious manner. As the officer approached, the fellow ran off and escaped, throwing away in his flight an overcoat, in the pockets of which were two bank-books, marked "CAMPBELL, HALL & Co., in account with the Nassau Bank," two pair of gloves and other articles. Any one having lost such a coat, can recover it at the Fifty-ninth-street Station-house.

FIRE IN THIRD-AVENUE.—At 9 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the frame shanty, No. 639 Third-avenue, occupied by LOCKWOOD REYNOLDS as a butcher-shop. The flames were only extinguished after a loss of $2,000 had been incurred on stock and premises. Insured for $1,200 in the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company. The origin of the fire is unknown.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Count de Montholon is at the Brevoort House. Gen. C. Hartwell, U. S. A., Hon. E. P. Loring, Maine, and A. R. Butler, Esq., Milwaukee, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. Spaulding, Utica, and Capt. Hare, British Army, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Sir W. G. Johnson and Capt. Johnson, Montreal, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

SUICIDE BY A GERMAN WOMAN.—Shortly after 9 o'clock last night a woman named JOHANNA HARDER, 39 years of age, and a native of Germany, committed suicide by hanging herself in the basement of her residence, No. 187 Mott-street. Deceased was of very intemperate habits and it is supposed that she committed the rash act in a fit of temporary insanity.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the locomotive drawing the down New-Haven express train, ran off the track at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Fourth-avenue. The locomotive broke loose from the train and was completely capsized. No one was injured by the accident.

FIRE IN MADISON-STREET.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the bakery, No. 147 Madison-street, occupied by WILLIAM O'BRIEN. The flames were promptly extinguished. Loss $250. Insured.

HUSBANDS AND WIVES.—Rev. Dr. DEEMS will deliver his lecture on "Husbands and Wives" in Hedding Church, (Rev. Mr. CORBETT's,) on Seventeenth-street, between First and Second avenues, this evening.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE EXCISE LAW.—This law was strictly observed the same as heretofore. No arrests were made yesterday. On Saturday night, however, the following persons were taken into custody on the charge of keeping their places of business open after 12 o'clock: EUGENE MARTIN, bartender for JAMES H. CARBERRY, corner of Myrtle-avenue and Steuben-street, who was committed for a hearing; and Mrs. CATHARINE PETERS, residing in East New-York, who was taken before Justice CORNWELL, and fined $30, which she paid and was discharged.

The total number of arrests made for intoxication on Saturday night was 29.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—A Cuban named JUAN MARTINEZ, aged 18 years, was discovered in the room of JOHN R. HARRINGTON, in Baltic-street, on Saturday night, and was taken into custody on the charge of attempting to steal. The complainant is blind, but has an acute sense of hearing, and becoming aware that some person was under the bed, gave the alarm. MARTINEZ was taken to the Forty-third Precinct Station-house and held for a hearing.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, a horse attached to a sleigh, ran away in Fulton-street, and capsized the vehicle. The animal ran with full force against one of the Fulton Ferry gates, and knocked down the gateman, named JOSEPH DENNISON, who was picked up in a senseless condition. Mr. DENNISON was conveyed to his home, No. 152 Johnson-street. His injuries are not of a very serious character.

KILLED IN A HAT FACTORY.—A young man named CHRISTOPHER KEENAN, aged 17 years, employed in the hat factory of Mr. PRENTICE, on Nostrand-avenue, near Park-avenue, was instantly killed on Saturday evening by being caught in the belting of the machinery. The deceased resided with his mother in Navy-street. The Coroner was notified and an inquest will be held to-day.

BURGLARY.—The plumber-shop of Messrs. RAY & MCMULLEN, No. 128 Hudson-avenue, was feloniously entered on the night of the 15th inst. and robbed of articles valued at $40. The entrance was gained by breaking out a window-pane and opening the rear door.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—The house of Mr. BARKER, No. 152 Hicks-street, was entered by a thief on Saturday evening while the family was at tea, and the room occupied by Mr. CARRINGTON H. RAYMOND was robbed of a watch and articles of jewelry, beside $60 in bills, in all valued at $755, with which the thief escaped.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT—March 18—Nos. 49, 401, 112, 118, 135, 25, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 146, 147. Also Reserved Causes—Nos. 12, 31, 41, 46, 67, 71, 102, 116.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—Monday, March 25—Nos. 97, 98, 99, 101, 102, 104 to 107, 1, 13, 45, 61, 62, 77, 85, 90.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE STORM.—The heavy snow-storm of Saturday afternoon caused great inconvenience to the traveling public. The various horse railroad tracks verging from Jersey City and Hoboken were buried up, and at the latest accounts had not been cleared, so that people returning home on Saturday night were compelled to get there the best way they could. The ferry-boats ran at irregular intervals up to 10 P. M., owing to the thickness of the weather. The Philadelphia train due at 10:30 P. M. came in three hours behind time and the train lost, an hour. The trains on the Erie Railway and Morris and Essex Roads were also more or less delayed.

THE OBSERVANCE OF SUNDAY.—Yesterday was comparatively a quiet day in Jersey City and Hoboken, which is easily accounted for. The liquor places in the vicinity of the ferries did a steady and thriving business from the trade of thirsty New-Yorkers. There were but six arrests for intoxication from midnight on Saturday evening to 9 P. M. of last night, of which five were in Jersey City and one in Hoboken.

A Strange Story of an Officer Believed to be Dead.

The Bellows Falls (Vt.) *Times* says that a letter has been received at the Adjutant-General's office of Vermont, purporting that Major BUXTON, late of the Eleventh Regiment of that State, who was killed (as generally understood) at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864, was still alive. The letter, which is written as if by a partially insane person, who says he is Major BUXTON, states that he has a very strange story to tell, &c., and trusts in God he will be able to find his wife, whom he has not seen for a long time. He says he was wounded and left on the field for dead, and must have become insane, as the next thing he remembers he was in Springfield, Ill., without money or friends; subsequently he enlisted as private in the Eleventh United States Regulars, but was discharged for disability, and is now awaiting transportation home. The letter was sent to Bellows Falls and shown to Major BUXTON's wife and also to some of his friends, none of whom think it is in the Major's handwriting, of whose death on the 19th of September, 1864, there does not seem to be a particle of doubt. Several of his comrades testify to having seen him killed instantly, he having been shot through the head as he rose at a time when his regiment was lying on the ground. They also saw him after he was dead, and his company sent home his remains. All the details of his death are as well certified to as it is possible they could be. But still there is such extraordinary evidence that the letter, which is dated at Lynchburgh, Va., might have been written by the Major, that the greatest excitement prevails. Every effort is being made to throw the light of truth or the stigma of cruel imposition on the affair.

Domestic Items.

A new map of Boston has been published, on which is marked out improvements contemplated by a leading financier of State-street. He proposes to connect the islands in the harbor by dike roads and ferries, establishing broad boulevards, which would protect the harbor and form dock-yards. The master mechanics of Boston and vicinity propose to reëstablish the apprentice system.

Boston uses daily 16,129 gallons of milk, costing to the consumers $5,283 86. The City Inspector admits that the usual amount of adulteration is 32.73, but there have been less than a score of these delinquents complained of, and not more than a dozen convictions.

Several large stockholders of the Worcester Railroad, it is said, who oppose the consolidation of their road with the Western, are willing to take the lease of the Western for a term of fifty years, with a guaranty of ten per cent. per annum on the par value of the stock.

A large dog attacked a horse in its stable at Newark a night or two since, and so severely injured it as to cause its death.

WORTH KNOWING—TRANSPLANTING TREES.—If the Commissioners of the Central Park would give strict orders to mark the north side of trees with red chalk before they are taken up, and when set out to have the tree put in the ground with its north side to the north in its natural position, a large proportion would live. Ignoring this law of nature is the cause of so many transplanted trees dying. If the north side is exposed to the south the heat of the sun is too great for that side of the tree to bear, and therefore it dries up and decays.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 16.

COTTON active and firmer; Low Middling, 29½c. @30c.; sales to-day 4,800 bales; receipts to-day, 2,500 bales; exports, 5,000 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES only a local demand. FLOUR firm; Superfine at $11 62½@$11 75. CORN active, but easier at $1 25@$1 33. PORK and BACON are unchanged. LARD dull but steady. Gold, 134⅝@135. EXCHANGE on London, 145@146½. EXCHANGE on New-York ¼@¾ premium.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, March 16.

COTTON active and firm; Middling 29½c.; sales to-day, 7 bales. Receipts, 550 bales.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, March 16.

COTTON firm at 30c.; sales to-day 160 bales; receipts to-day 400 bales.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, March 16.

COTTON closed advancing; Middling 28c.@29c. CORN $1@$1 02. FLOUR quiet and steady. PORK, $21 50@$22. BACON—Shoulder, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 13c. LARD 13c.@14c.

[Advertisement.]

DIVINITY, LAW OR MEDICINE.—To which of these professions am I best adapted? In which can I excel? By having a correct chart of character written by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No 389 Broadway, you may tell what you can do best.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 16—*In steamship Wm. Penn, for London, &c.*—Mrs. L. W. Stebbins, E. S. Atwood and wife, Manuel Delgado, F. Stillman, Wm. Gwin, Jr., J. W. Hoyt, O. Cannon, T. Cannon, H. Craven, Geo. Gottheimer, E. Grau, Mrs. Charlotte Coyle, D. R. Jones, P. Walsh, L. Genive, Miss T. Prudhomme, Jean Erths, Mrs. C. Hume, Wm. Smith, Emanuel Gold, Joseph and son, H. W. Watson, W. Kehoe, C. F. Veantravers, Julia Mondrois, R. Rodney, R. H. Ford, Miss Mary Ayah, Samuell Hall, J. P. Q. Johnson, Jr. Mrs. Ellen Snow and family, and 28 in the steerage.

In steamship Manhattan, for Charleston.—Joseph Hirschman, J. C. Brannies, John Wehr, S. Adams, J. R. Mortimer, P. Conklin and wife, J. B. Abrams, wife and 2 daughters, Miss Kate Boyd, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 17—*In steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. George Stoker, Mrs. Read and infant, T. Mitchell, Miss Watson, Mrs. Kirkland, C. L. Lawrence, A. J. Murphy, Mr. Coulson, Alex. Smith, J. Woodall, Gustave Noith, Mr. Kortweig, L. Knook, Mr. Maria, Mr. Scholekamp, Mr. Van Morwich, James Robb, Miss Robb, 2 children, infant and nurse, Chas. Jackson, Ed. Byers, Mr. and Mrs. Knook, 2 children and servant, Mr. Dehann, James Sheat, James Fellows, Mrs. Matilda and Miss Eliza Charlton, J. A. Oberstellar, D. Holmes, C. C. Taylor, Mrs. F. A. Smith, child and infant, A. J. Watson, E. Watson, John Foord, J. H. Kirk, W. O. Wybe, Mr. Robinson.

MARCH 17—*In steamship Malta, from Liverpool.*—L. Leon, Augustus Harrot and lady, Allan Macaulay, lady and child, Miss A. Macdonald, Sidney Leonard, Mathew MacLeod, and 161 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 07 | Sun sets...... 6 10 | Moon rises... 4 38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 6 07 | Gov. Island. 6 56 | Hell Gate...... 8 13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, March 17.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) McGuigan, Liverpool March 6, and Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and 198 passengers to John G. Dale. The C. of B. arrived off the Lightship at 2:30 P. M. on Saturday, 16th, and was detained by the snow-storm. March 10, lat. 48 27, lon. 30 53, passed a Cunard brig-rigged steamer, bound E.; same day, lat. 37 55, lon. 33 29, steamer City of New-York, do.; 11th, lat. 46 13, lon. 40 42, steamer Pennsylvania, do.; 13th, lat. 42 43, lon. 55 13, steamer City of Antwerp, do.; 15th, 274 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed Am. brig Sarah Princess, bound W.

Steamship Moneka, Labby, Charleston 13th inst. with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Encountered heavy gales from N. E. to E. the entire passage; laid to 18 hours; 60 miles N. of Hatteras passed steamship Herman Livingston, bound S.

Steamship Malta, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool 5th and Queenstown 6th inst., with mdse. and 570 passengers to E. Cunard.

Bark C. V. Minot, (of Bath,) Blethen, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar to Jas. W. Elwell & Co. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras with thick fog and rain.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 17.—Arr. ship Rainbow, from Padang; barks Atlantic, Antwerp; S. W. Holbrook, Cienfuegos; Ada Carter, Baltimore; brigs Ethel Bolton, Cienfuegos; Esquimaux, Matanzas; A. Stone, Athalaska; Arichat West and Union, Cardenas; N. Stowers and Paragon, Havana; Anticello, Cienfuegos; Edith, Manzanilla; L. A. Blossom, Elizabethport; Colorado, Port-au-Prince; Wm. Mason, Cienfuegos; Roberson, Charleston. schrs. Cyrus Fossett, W. D. Bickford, Solferino and Fisher, from Miragoane.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—The steamship Liberty, Capt. Bagne, sld. for Havana yesterday with a full cargo and 20 passengers.

CHARLESTON, March 16.—Arr. steamers Alliance, from Philadelphia; Emily Souder, New-York; brig Voorhees, Boston; schr. Hawkins, New-York.

Sld. steamer Saragossa, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 17.—Arr. steamer Hatteras, from New-York. She reports having had a heavy storm as far down as Hog Island.

Sld. steamers Washington and Prometheus, for New-York, and James A. Gary, for Wilmington.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 16.—The bark Transit, from New-York for New-Orleans, was lost on Moselle Shoals, going ashore during the thick weather. The wreckers had charge of her, and have saved a portion of her cargo. It is uncertain whether the vessel can be saved or not. The Captain, Jove Nassau, reports the Transit to be an A No. 2 bark of 507 tons, and is owned in New-York by S. K. Killer.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—The brig Jas. Crosby remained at the Breakwater the 16th inst., in company with the schr. Mabel, from Richmond for New-York. The Ann Amelia and Orvetta, from Virginia; J. G. Wright, Tangier; Julius Webb, Norfolk; J. T. Boyd, Baltimore; B. F. Woolsey, Virginia; Emily Gifford and C. P. Stickney, Philadelphia; H. P. Russell, Galveston, all for New-York, are detained by the N. E. wind and snow-storm.

1867.
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AN ACQUISITION OF THE GREATEST IMPORTANCE for consumptives. Two letters from Dr C. H. BLECKEN, Redwing, Minnesota, one of the greatest resorts for consumptive people.

REDWING, Jan. 15, 1867.

DEAR SIR: I was agreeably surprised to see by the papers that the genuine HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT has been introduced into America. This acquisition is of the greatest importance for consumptives. My cousin, the Counselor of Med., Dr. Sandersleben, informed me a long time ago of its astonishing remedial properties; he ordered from Germany some of your preparations for a friend suffering from disease of the lungs and obtained the best results from their use, &c.

I would like to try it now on my friend and colleague, Dr. Caine, who is suffering from suppuration of the left lung, in conjunction with spasmodic asthma. Please forward me one dozen, and if, as I do not doubt, your renewed Malt Extract does him good, the reputation of his single case will lead to the universal adoption in our place where so many consumptive people are residing.

DR. C. H. BLECKEN.

SECOND LETTER.

REDWING, March 2, 1867.

ESTEEMED MR. HOFF: You will have received the amount of the last bill of your invaluable Malt Extract. I am very much pleased to state that your Malt Extract has done very much good to my sick friend. I will recommend now Hoff's Malt Extract to the hundreds of consumptives in this place. Please send again, &c.

Yours truly, DR. C. H. BLECKEN.

To L. HOFF, Esq.

PRICE $6 PER DOZEN.

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28, 41, 48, 65, 76, 1, 69, 74, 57, 15, 63, 16, 5.
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1, 5, 26, 15, 78, 34, 63, 71, 4, 64, 30, 66, 49.
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